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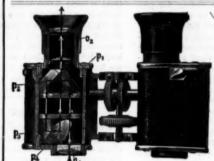


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THE PENSIONERS OF THIS WAR.

The matter of pensions should receive the immediate attention of the War Department, and not be postponed until we have drifted into a situation from which there is no escape. We do not believe that our present enormous pension roll represents dishonesty so much as it does loose methods of Army administration and the crass ignorance of all military subjects with which we began the last war. The enormous demand for men during our Civil War resulted in the admission to the Volunteer service of men by scores and thousands who could never have passed the rigid physical inspection required for admission to the ranks of the Regular Army now. As the result of this we are now paying enormous sums for men who were foredoomed when they enlisted to make what are known as hospital records, and by the tenuous chain of friendly affidavits we are connecting present disability with the hardships of the field when, as a matter of fact, they are the result of physical defects existing at the time of enlistment. It is right and It is right and just that every man who retires from the service should have whatever the law grants to him by way of com-pensation for injuries received, but some method should be adopted to determine a man's physical condi-tion, not only when he enters the service, but when he leaves it. We now have an admirable system for preserving the records of individual men in such a way that they can be referred to by the card catalogue system. These records should show in the case of the pres tem. These records should show in the case of the present Army each man's exact physical condition when he leaves the service, as determined by a rigid medical inspection. If such a system were adopted our future pension rolls might be kept within more reasonable limits, Congress would have less excuse for passing private pension bills, and the pension agent would find less occasion to practice the industry which results in such enormous bills against the Government. In short, the pension scandals which discust the pension enormous bins against the Government. It short, the miserable pension scandals which disgust the people, embarrass the revenue and threaten the popularity or every Administration would be prevented. The energy and skill of Col. Ainsworth, who is in charge of the records of the war, have resulted in the adoption of an admirable system for keeping the records of every possible pensioner, and it can be usefully applied in the way we have suggested. He proposes to have every man examined medically before he is mustered out. Then the Pension Office will need no affidavits to prove that the man was in service and that he suffered disabilities. We shall have the actual facts and our pension roll will be honest. If honest, the people will not object to u, as they undoubtedly do now to one they believe to be dishonest, whatever the fact may be. We hope the recommendations of Col. Ainsworth will be acted upon without delay.

OPINION OF A GERMAN CRITIC.

It seems to be impossible for foreigners, even of the military training, to write sensibly of American services. Take for instance these sentences from an article in the Berlin National Zeitung, by Gen. von. Bogoslawski; "The combats of the 1st and 3d of July were fought for the possession of intrenchments which the Spaniards were unable to retain. The American troops, consisting mostly of Regulars and a few Volunteer regiments, fought ly of Regulars and a few Volunteer regiments, fought with the usual bravery of the Anglo-Saxon race, but a lack of thorough military training and experience in fighting was observable. The American losses were over 10 per cent. of the whole strength of the troops, which for a fight before intrenchments, were not insignificant." And, "The war has now continued for three months and although it must be acknowledged that the preparations for movements to take place beyond the preparations for movements to take place beyond the sea require much time, it cannot be denied that the organization and equipment of the American expedition has not been excellent. Neither can the results obtained on land be called brilliant or decisive."

The difficulty with Gen. Bogoslawski seems to be

that we did not repeat before the trenches of Santiago the well ordered butchery of Spicheren Hills in the French war. The Germans threw away six thousand men there, and if we had made the same mistake at San Juan and El Caney we would have lost 50 to 75 per cent. of our force. The irregular fighting we did in Cuba was not only the only kind that was possible, but it is precisely what military students, both in this country and abroad, have indicated in advance as the necessary result of modern changes in arms. In America we believe that our troops showed in the fight the highest training of which soldiers are capable. Perhaps our critic refers to the throwing away of blankets and clothing on the march, but we think that even that was better than to delay operations for a day or two longer and give the enemy more time to strengthen his works. In considering all our operations questions in-numerable arise, and there are two sides to every one of them. Even our critical General says: "However, it would be unjust to attribute this state

of affairs entirely to the poor equipment of the American troops. One cannot measure the operations in can troops. One cannot measure the operations in Cuba, from a European standpoint, because the local and climatic conditions there are entirely different from ours. It is certain that the Americans, through sickness, lack of hospital service, and proper care, were in a bad condition, which from day to day would have become worse, had Santiago not fallen.

But what are Americans who consider their Army the est in training of all in the world to say to this: "Before passing judgment on the results of the war let us examine the moral qualities attributed to the opposing nations in this contest. We believe that the Americans ossess bravery, endurance and physical strength, in

spite of the defective condition of their Army. However, that military spirit, consisting of punctuality, esprit de corps and high sense of military honor, cannot be cultivated in America in times of peace, and must be acquired by the Americans in the course of war!
"The Spaniards possess the rudiments of military ex-

cellence, namely, bravery, endurance and national pride, which they have often shown. Although some of these military qualities are to be found in the regular Spanish ne cannot look on their discipline with the same e. The history of the Spanish army in this century will bear out this assertion. It must be admitted, however, that in the last decade only one important military uprising has taken place in Spain. The purely parliamentary government of that country, just as in Greece, has not exercised a good influence on the Spanish army, for with every change of the ministry there also occurs a change of officials, to the detriment of the whole military system."

We have found the Spaniards good, skilful and devoted fighters. If their commissariat had been better they might have fought with more fortune, but our experience has shown how tremendous were the efforts Spain has made to retain her colony. The magnitude of the military preparation that she has managed to make from a base 3,000 miles away, the hundreds of thou-sands of soldiers she has sent there with modern rifles odern rifles of the best and the highest grade ammunition by tons, do not by any means indicate that parliamentary government has vitiated her military spirit. This has always been recognized in this country. From the first we have said the task she assumed was hopeless, and we believe it would have been hopeless for the German Army as well.

CAMP WIKOFF.

Work on Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point, L. I., has been pushed with great vigor by Gen. Young, who was given one of those impossible tasks that seem to spring up naturally in our service. The day he went out to survey the ground and plan for the reception of the Santiago veterans other troops left Tampa and other camps for Montauk. It was simply impossible to get ready for them in time, and there were several days of discomfort which were increased by rains so heavy that all work on the camp had to stop. Now that is all over and the troops are coming in from Cuba and being well taken care of. The question of water supply which gave great anxiety for a time has been solved by some successful wells. Most of the troops from Cuba have arrived, the last of the Fifth Corps leaving Santiago Aug. 18. Their condition showed great weakness, though it improved somewhat during the voyage. The chipperest man in the whole force was Col. Roosevelt, who said he felt like a bull, and was half ashamed of

it. Perhaps he had kept a quiet flask up his sleeve! The discovery that tetanus, or lockjaw, is epidemic near Montauk points to one of the most radical differbetween the military management that is possible in Europe and that of our own country. Every spot in Europe has been occupied at one time or another by a camp or an army and the peculiarities of every place have been developed repeatedly by experience. In the United States we cannot have such thorough knowledge of localities and we seem to have learned more about our own country in this war than we did in the greater Civil War, probably because of the increased effort for scientific control. The tendency to lockjaw appears to exist in the country just west of Montauk and within well defined limits.. The tetanus germ seems to be confined to newly broken soil. In many parts of our country, California, for instance, lockjaw was a dreaded result of wounds twenty years ago, but is now almost un-

ere is a report current that the State of New York will quarantine against the camp on account of the yellow fever cases, but perhaps some arrangement to avoid this step will be arranged with the Federal

GUN PREPONDERANCE AT SANTIAGO BAY.

Lt. B. W. Wells, Jr., flag secretary for Commo. Schley, has made an interesting and valuable comparison of the weight of fire in the two fleets which met outside of Santiago Bay July 3. As the result Lieut. Wells draws these conclusions:

victory was due in part to the following 1. The greater accuracy of fire of the United States

2. The use of wood in the Spanish ships

The greater number of guns of 8-inch caliber on United States ships.

The better morale due to the fact that all the the

crews had been under fire.

5. The value of a large secondary battery was strated, for the work of the 6-pounders con contributed largely in keeping down the enemy's fire by driving from their guns.

6. The necessity for more and better protection for the gun's crews. With the men disabled or driven from their stations, the ship is of little value as a fighting machine. The armor of the Colon kept out 5-inch shells at a range of about 3,000 yards. This would be a very superiority in many cases.

7. The small danger of injury to the water line portions of the ships. So far as is known, no vessel was penetrated between wind and water. Moderate armor protection at the water line, with a strong protective deck, would permit more efficient distribution of the armor around the gun positions.

A	comparison	of th	e batterie	shows	the	following
	UNITED ST				NISI	
13-in	ch		8 11-in	ch		

13-inch		11-inch	
12-inch	6	6-inch rapid-fire guns	10
8-inch	32	5.5-inch rapid-fire guns.	30
		4.7-inch rapid-fire guns.	6
5-inch rapid-fire guns		12-pounders	
4-inch rapid-fire guns		6-pounders	
6-pounders	80	1-pounders	10
		MaxNord.	
		H. R. G. 37 mm	
Machine	26	Machine	14

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From the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States vessels were superior in guns of large cal-iber, having a total of fourteen 13-inch and 12-inch, against the six 11-inch guns of the enemy. But it might be well to state here that the heavy guns did not get home except in the case of two shots, 12 and 13 inches, uck the Teresa, and perhaps one which struck one of the destroyers.

On the other hand, the superiority of rapid-fire guns of medium caliber was in favor of the Spanish ships, they having fifty guns, from 6-inch rapid-fire down to and including their 12-pounders, while the United States vessels had but eighteen guns of the rapid-fire type.

In the smaller guns the proportions were 131 for the United States and 76 for the Spanish ships, omitting machine guns. This superiority in number proved an important factor in the battle, for it was stated by the Spanish officers that the 6-pounder fire was so accurately destructive that difficulty was experienced in keeping the at their guns.

In this connection, however, the thirty-two 8-inch guns of the American vessels must be most seriously taken into account. They easily proved their excellence over other guns by the terrible execution which they wrought, and which undoubtedly contributed in a very marked degree to the final result.

In making this comparison it must be remembered that immediately on coming out of the harbor the Span-ish vessels headed to the westward, bringing their full port batteries to bear, while the United States vessels were closing in, bows on. All the United States vessels were handicapped in varying degrees in this regard at the beginning of the battle. The following table is be-lieved to be a fair estimate of the number of guns en-

gaged on each side;	
UNITED STATES.	SPANISH.
13-inch	4 11-inch 6
12-inch	4 6-inch rapid-fire guns 5
8-inch	18 5.5-inch rapid-fire guns. 15
6-inch	7 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns. 3
5-inch rapid-fire guns	6 12-pounders 4
4-inch rapid-fire guns	3 6-pounders 21
6-pounders	47 1-pounders 5
3-pounders	4 H. R. G. 37 mm 21
1-pounders	4 MaxNord
Machine	8 Machine 7
-	

.....119 Total 91 Total The Vixen is not included.

To determine this quantity of metal thrown take the

allowed from fire to fire for the 13-gun as a unit. Then in that length of time the weight of metal from each 13-inch gun would be 1,100 pounds; from 4 guns, 4,400 pounds. The allowed time from fire to fire for the 13-inch is 320 seconds, and for the 12-inch it is 300 seconds, hence the weight of metal thrown by the 12-inch in 320 seconds is 3,613 pounds. These quantities for other calibers are found similarly. Hence we have for the American guns:

13-inch	 			٠		4,400	4-in. rpd-fire guns	1.584
12-inch	 			٠		. 3,613	6-pounders	
							3-pounders	384
5-in. rpd							1-pounders	720

Total weight thrown in 320 seconds, 35,839 pounds.

Total weight thrown per minute, 6,720 pounds. In determining this quantity for the Spanish guns, the same time allowances are used. The weights of pro-jectiles are for common shell. The time unit is 300 secing the interval from fire to fire of the United States 12-inch gun.

11-inch 3,516	4.7-in, rpd-fire guns	1,440
6-in. rpd-fire guns 3,750	6-pounders	3,150
5.5-in. rpd-fire guns.10,277		
12-pounders 800	MaxNord	300

Total weight thrown in 300 seconds, 24,133 pounds. Weight thrown per minute, 4,827 pounds. It will be noted that the weights thrown each per minute.

ute were as 6720:4827; this is approximately as 139:100. Therefore, the fire of the United States ships, instead of being treble that of the Spanish ships, was one-third greater, and this small difference could not alone acunt for the disparity in results.

The Bureau of Military Information of the War Department has been kept busy during the past month in preparing and distributing to officers in the field useful information in the form of maps and pamphlets refer-ring to the seat of war. They include a map of Cuba on a scale of 1:500,000, and another on the scale of 1:250,000, a map of a portion of Santiago Province, scale 1:100,000, and a birdseye view of Santiago and vicinity. There is a confidential publication of notes on Cuba for officers only and notes on the Spanish Army. Of Puerto Rico one map and a birdseye view of San Juan and vicinity and another of Northeast Puerto Rico on the scale of one mile to one inch. There are also military notes on Puerto Rico, on the Philippines, and on the Spanish Navy. Maps of Luzon, Cavite, Puerto Rico, Havana Province, Sagua la Grande and a birds eye view of Havana. Maps of the Canary Islands were to be issued, but they will not be wanted now.

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THE GATLING BATTERY IN ACTION. REPORT OF THE COMMANDER, LIEUTENANT JOHN H. PARKER, U. S. ARMY.

Bivouac Near Santiago, Cub July 23, 1898.

The Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Sir: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of my command, the Gatling Gun Detachment, 5th Army Corps, covering its opera-

tions down to the present date:

1. Organization. — Pursuant to instructions from chereal Shafter, I was given a detail of two Sergeants and ten men on the 26th of May, 1898, from the 13th Inf., then it camp near Tamps, Ha, and directed to report to 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, O. D., I was placed in charge of not guar, of the detachment, and the control of the co

you give one of your guns to Lieut. Miley, take the others forward beyond the ford where the dynamite gun is and go into action at the best point you can find." I obeyed the order, giving Lieut. Miley Sergt. Weigle's gun and crew and moving the rest forward at a gallop to the point beyond the ford which I had already selected as a good place. The battery opened with three guns simultaneously at ranges of 600 to 800 yards at 1:15 p. m. The enemy at first concentrated his fire upon us, but soon weakened and in five minutes was clambering from his trenches and running to the rear. We fired as rapidly as possible upon the groups thus presented until I saw a white handkerchief waved by some one of my own regiment, the 13th Int., and at the same moment Capt. Landis, 1st Cav., who had voluntarily assisted me throughout, said: "Better stop; our own men are climbing up the ridge." I ordered the fire to cease at 1:23% p. m., and a moment later saw our own troops occupy the crest of the hill. The firing had been continued by the battery until our own troops were within 150 yards of the enemy's trench—a fact made possible by the steep slope of the hill upon which the enemy had been.

At the time when my battery went into action I had

150 yards of the enemy's trench—a tact made possione by the steep slope of the hill upon which the enemy had been.

At the time when my battery went into action I had no support, and the position I took was at least 100 yards in front of any of our troops along this part of the line. About the time I ceased firing Lieut. Col. Baldwin, 10th Cav., put two troops in support of my battery.

I have advanced in a letter to the Adjutant General from Fort Leavenworth, dated Jan. I, 1898, the theory that such guns as these can be used offensively. The conditions of this assault were favorable, the morale of my men superb and the use made of the guns followed the theory therein set forth with the exactness of a mathematical temonstration. The Infantry and Cavalry had been pounding away for two hours on these positions; in eight and one-half minutes after the Gatlings opened the works were ours. Inspired by the friendly rattle of the machine guns, our own troops rose to the charge; while the enemy, amazed by our sudden and tremendous increase of fire, first diverted his fire to my battery, and then, unable to withstand the hail of bullets, augmented by the moral effect of our battery lire and the charging line, broke madly from his safe trenches and was mercilessly cut by fire from these guns during his flight.

I at once limbered up and took stock of my losses. One man was killed, one badly wounded, one mule hit twice, but not much injured, and several men were missing.

Suddenly the fire was resumed at the front. I moved

One man was killed, one badly wounded, one mule hit twice, but not much injured, and several men were missing.

Suddenly the fire was resumed at the front. I moved my three pieces forward again at a gallop, and went into action on the skirmish line on top of the captured position, with two pieces to the right and one to the left of the main road from El Poso to Santiago. I was compelled to make the skirmishers give way to the right and left in order to get room for my guns on the firing line, and to impress stragglers to carry ammunition. Capt. Ayres, 10th Cav., gave me a detail of one Sergeant and two privates, all of whom did fine service. It seemed to me that the enemy was trying to retake the position. About 4 to 4:15 p. m. I saw a body, apparently about 400, of the enemy to the right front of my position, apparently in front of the position occupied by Lieut. Col. Roosevelt with the 1st Vol. Cav. I turned a Gatling gun on them, using 600-yard range, and they disappeared. Soon after the firing sensibly slackened.

In the rapid fire on this last body of the enemy I had overheated one piece, and it went temporarily out of action. I went over to Col. Roosevelt's position, about a quarter of a mile to the right on a salient, and reconnoitered. While there Sergt. Weigle reported to me with his piece, informing me that Lieut. Miley had not put it into action, and asked for instructions. This was about the hour of 5 p. m., and the fire became warmer at that moment. I directed Sergt. Weigle to run his piece up on the firing line and to report to the officer in charge thereof. He did so and went into action at once. Col. Roosevelt, who was, and remained present, informs me that the gun was very effectively used. I rejoined my other two guns and put both of them on the line at the left of the El Poso road. At sundown the enemy made a sharp attack, and all three of my guns were effectively used. During the fight a battery in the city opened on my two guns, firing 16 cm. shell. I at once turned my guns on it and kept u

machine-gun fire. The range I used was 2,000 yards (estimated).

The guns were used during the remainder of the fighting in the trenches. I took off the wheels and put the guns on the carriages in emplacements, erecting a sand-bag parapet in front as cover during the night of July 4. The disabled gun was brought up and repaired, subsequently participating in the fighting. The dynamite gun, under Sergt. Borrowe, 1st Vol. Cav., co-operated with the battery thus formed, and the whole battery, including the two Colt automatic rapid-fire guns under Lieut. Tiffany, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., did good work in all the subsequent fighting. I had a strong fire directed upon a battery of seven pieces of the enemy's artillery at a distance of 1,500 yards in front every time any attempt was made to use this battery. The result was that only three shots were fired from these guns after July 4. I visited this battery after the surrender and found every gun in working order, the 16 cm. gun being actually loaded. As no organization, except my battery, of which I had general direction, had such orders, so far as I can learn, the conclusion is that this battery of machine guns kept out of action seven pieces of the enemy's artillery by making it too warm for his gunners to stay in their batteries.

by making it too warm for his gunners to stay in their batteries.

I have made certain recommendations in hasty re-ports for gallantry, which I personally witnessed. They

I have made certain recommendations in hasty reports for gallantry, which I personally witnessed. They were as follows:

Capt. J. R. F. Landis, 1st Cav., medal of honor. Volunteered to assist observation of fire July 1, and rendered great service at imminent peril of his life made necessary in order to render such service.

Sergt. John N. Weigle, 9th Inf., Second Lieutenant U. S. A. (Regulars). For conspicuous daring, intelligence, and coolness in action July 1.

Corp. Charles C. Steigenwald, 13th Inf., Second Lieutenant U. S. A. (Regulars). For coolness and judgment in keeping his gun in action with only one man to help, on July 1.

Pvt. Fred. C. Elkins, 17th Inf.; Second Lieutenant U. S. Volunteers. For conspicuous daring and courage in action. Although wounded, he remained at his post until he fell from exhaustion, July 1.

Corp. Matthew Doyle, 13th Inf., medal of honor. Conspicuous gallantry and coolness in action. When two men had been shot down by his side he continued to work his gun effectively alone until assistance arrived, July 1.

Sergt. Green, Co. H, 18th Inf.; medal of honor. Conspicuous coolness and steadiness in handling his piece under hot fire, July 1.

Sergt. John Graham, 10th Cav.; medal of honor. Conspicuous coolness and steadiness under fire July 1.

Sergt. Weischaar, Co. A, and Sergt. Ryder, Co. G, 13th Inf.; certificate of merit. Particularly meritorious. Steadiness night of July 6, being put on outpost duty with a Gatling gun in time of truce and having been alarmed by a sentinel whose duty it was to warn them of the enemy's approach, they only held their fire for a personal investigation and prevented a violation of the truce.

In making these recommendations I have limited myself to those which.

of the enemy's approach, they only held their fire for a personal investigation and prevented a violation of the truce.

In making these recommendations I have limited myself to those which I personally observed. If I recommended for every deserving act there is not a man in my whole detachment who has not deserved a certificate of merit. They were selected in the beginning from an Army Corps for what I knew of them, and they have abundantly justified my confidence in them. They fought their guns on the skirmish line and in advance of it, standing boldly up to do it when the skirmishers themselves lay down close for cover. My loss, as footed up on the night of July 1, was 33½ per cent. killed, wounded, and missing. The efficiency of the work of my guns was attested to me by numerous Spanish officers and prisoners. Their favorite expression was: "It was terrible when your guns opened, always. They went b-r-r-r, like a lawn mower cutting the grass over our trenches. We could not stick a finger up when you fired without getting it cut off—so!"

The results of this experimental battery prove that in this arm we have a new weapon supplementary to infantry and cavairy, independent of both as one arm is of another, and more nearly capable of independent action than any other arm of the service. Experience shows me that the carriage is too heavy. I can only renew the representations contained in the letter accompanying my drawings of a proposed carriage on Jan. 1, 1898, with the statement that I would now favor a somewhat different organization and have several changes to make in the model of carriage I then proposed, without altering the general principle. If any expression of such views is desired, I will be very glad to submit them when called for. Very respectfully,

2d Lieutenant, 13th Inf., Commanding Gatling Gun Detachment, 5th Corps.

1ST REGIMENT, U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The 1st Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Engineers, sailed last week from New York to Porto Rico, on the

troopship City of Chester.

troopship City of Chester.

This is one of the three regiments organized in acproviding for the formation of a brigade of Engineers.

The lat Regiment was to be recruited from the Eastern and Middle States, the 2d from the South and the 3d from the West. The 1st Regiment was recruited through all of June and part of July. As fast as entire the supersymmetric wars made the man were sent to Camp Town. and from the West. The 1st Regiment was recruited through all of June and part of July. As fast as enlistments were made, the men were sent to Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, N. Y. This place has hitherto been used for the annual encampment of the New York State troops. Co. A of the 1st Regiment was mustered in on June 25, by Lieut. Wm. Cruikshank, 1st Art., who was detached from West Point and ordered to duty with the Engineers as mustering officer. The remaining companies were formed and mustered into the service later on, following one another most rapidly until the regiment was a complete organization. This was accomplished by the middle of July. The regiment has the regular four-company battalion formation. Each company has a Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 45 first-class and 28 second-class privates, making in all 94 men. This is small in comparison with the strength of a company in the regular Army, which consists of 120 men, but the reduced number was made in accordance with the limitations of the act of Congress, authorizing the Brigade of Engineers and thus restricting the number.

A large number of the officers of the regiment have been taken from the Regular Army, but the greater proportion have come from civil life. Lieut. Col. H. M. Hodges was a Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., and Maj. Sewall is a Lieutenant in the same arm of the service.

portion have come from civil life. Lieut. Col. H. M. Hodges was a Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., and Maj. Sewall is a Lieutenant in the same arm of the service.

The runk and file of these Volunteer Engineers is drawn, in a large measure, from men passing some technical training, being either college men or practical mechanics. The average man has a certain amount of professional ability, more or less. In some cases this "more" covers a large amount of scientific education. As an instance of this professional ability among the privates may be mentioned three men in Co. B. Prescott, for five years in charge of an electric plant in Cienfuegos. Eldridge, a New York man, lately consulting engineer for the Mexican Government, and Ripley, of Weston, Mass., one of the State survey. Almost every college is well represented. A large number of "Tech" men, as many Harvard, some Columbia, more Princetori, and fewer Cornell. Yale has her representatives, though not strong. A number of Western colleges also have a good showing. All in all, the strength of the regiment is superior in technical training to that of a similar formation in the regular service. Before enlisting the men were subjected to a technical examination calculated to demonstrate their scientific ability. This in addition to a rigid physical survey made the standard of entrance a high one, and filled the ranks with a most desirable class of men.

A variety of reasons were given for enlisting, aside from the motive of patriotism, which was first with all. The resulting effect has been to gather together an intelligent, interested and athletic lot of men.

Their camp life, with its attendant routine and drills, has developed them as a regiment and made them a thoroughly homogeneous quantity, so that they go in every way strengthened for their work in Porto Rico, They are thoroughly equipped in the matter of uniform for the climate and with complete modern engineers' outfit for the work. They are armed with Springfield rifles, but expect to replace these on ar

that name; Capt. Raymond, whose father is Col. Raymond, of the Engineers; Capt. Ramsay, Lieut. Col. Ramsay's son, and Lieut. Walker, a son of Adml. J. G. Walker. The officers of the regiment are as follows: Field and staff—Col. Eugene V. Griffin, Lieut. Col. H. M. Hodges, Adjt, Rodman V. Beach, Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Hough; Ordnance Officer, 1st Lieut. Bishop; Commissary, 1st Lieut. Haskins. 1st Battalion—Maj. Sewall, Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Vielé; Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Perrine; Sergeant Major Henry C. Nelson; Quartermaster Sergeant, F. G. Gollhardt; Hospital Sergeant, Richard Sassé; Co. A, Capt. Ramsay; 1st Lieut. Haskin, 2d Lieut. Walker; Co. B. Capt. Raymond, 1st Lieut. Livingston, J. G.; 2d Lieut. Abbott; Co. C, Capt. Livingston, A. R.; 1st Lieut. Sartoris; Co. D, Capt. Smith, 1st Lieut. Robbins, 2d Lieut. Hopkins.

toris; Co. D. Capt. Smith, 1st Lieut. Robbins, 2d Lieut. Hopkins.

2d Battalion—Maj. Duncan commanding (since resigned); Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Molinard; Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Wilson; Sergeant Major, Francis P. Blacklark; Quartermaster Sergeant, Chas. H. Hoyt; Hospital Steward, George T. Dowling; Co. E. Capt. Breeze; 1st Lieut. Lee, 2d Lieut. Mitchell; Co. F, Capt. Shaler, 1st Lieut. Bishop, 2d Lieut. Gillespie; Co. G, Capt. Rodman, 2d Lieut. Beard; Co. H, Capt. Kahler, 1st Lieut. Carbonell, 2d Lieut. Morton.

3d Battalion—Maj. Ferguson, commanding; Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Slater; Quartermaster, 1st Lieut. Hewes; Co. I, Capt. Ellicott, 1st Lieut. Sullivan, 2d Lieut. Morgan; Co. K, Capt. Ames, 1st Lieut. Dow, 2d Lieut. Deland; Co. L, Capt. Esmond, 1st Lieut. Hansen, 2d Lieut. Owens; Co. M, Capt. Sawtelle, 1st Lieut. Cluett, 2d Lieut. Corbin.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SANTIAGO.

In an excellent article on the yellow fever at Santiago The fever is epidemic, but so mild in type that a ma-

jority of the patients do not even suffer from the de-lirium which marks the disease, as a rule.

The medical force is thoroughly competent and the disease is being treated by it with wonderful success.

The hospital accommodations are ample and good.

ease is being treated by it with wonderful-success.

The hospital accommodations are ample and good.

The patients lack for neither medicine nor food nor necessary comforts.

Patients who obey the instructions of the surgeons strictly are almost sure to get well.

So successful is the method of treatment that the Chaplain of one of the regiments of the Regular Army, who got the disease, told the writer after his recovery that he felt convinced that the doctors were treating the epidemic with more success than usually is attained by physicians in New York in an epidemic of the neasles. He added that the patients wanted for nothing, and that they were not even suffering from the heat as much as they would in the crowded parts of New York.

In the established method of fighting yellow jack the doctors would not permit their patients to drink a drop of water. The only relief that was permitted to a man who lay tossing and burning with the fever was to give him a piece of ice which he could hold in his mouth till it was melted. To drink water was considered as equivalent to committing suicide.

Now, in the fever camps around Santiago the treatment is to give the patient all the water that he wants to drink, even to force water on him. As soon as a fever patient reports himself or is brought in the physician in charge gives him a dose of Epsom salts. Then he is put into a cot and from that time till the fever has run its course, he gets nothing to eat, but is told to drink all the water he wants.

Among the doctors who are doing the best work in the fight against the yellow pest is a fine old Cuban gentleman, who has been so remarkably successful that even our famous American yellow fever experts are glad to get points from him, for he has studied the disease for years, and of 300 patients that he had under his care a few weeks ago, not one died. It is his almost incredible success that caused the Chaplain to say that the epidemic was not as serious as an epidemic of measles would be in this city. It was he who insis

rain, is tantamount to a relapse, and often the relapse is so complicated with malarial and other fevers that the patient is worse than he was when he was suffering from yellow fever alone.

This statement from one of the chiefs of the medical staff of the Army may explain much. He is one of the most reasonable men in the service, and his personal regard for the members of the Red Cross is high. He said:

"There is one thing that the Red Cross people, speaking of them broadly and as a whole, do not comprehene sufficiently, and that is that we went down to Cuba to make war, and that the fighting had to be done and done properly, whatever and whoever else might suffer. The men were pushed forward so fast and the fighting was rushed so brilliantly in many cases that it was impossible to follow the soldiers with any kind of vehicle, because the roads were of a nature to prevent the passage of anything except men on foot. Everything could not be landed at once, nor could everything be pushed forward on the roads at once. We demanded officially that our medical supplies be landed first. Gen. Shafter decided that the first necessity was to land his guns and munitions of war. Now, of course, that was right. The first duty of the Army was to do what it had come for, to fight. There was misery among the wounded in the first two days in consequence, but think of what the misery might have been, had the Spanish forces been able to drive our men from their positions because our soldiers were insufficiently supplied with ammunition. Thus, what seem to be quarrels between the officers of the headquarters staff and the regular medical staff are only contests between them, each side aiming to do its full duty. We fight for our supplies and instruments, and they fight for their munitions of war.

"I saw unhesitatingly that, compared with all other campaigns of history, even allowing for the improvement in methods since then, the campaign in front of Santiago was remarkably humane, and that the misery, considering all the obstacl

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Re public of France at Washington, respectively represent-ing for this purpose, the Government of the United

states and the Government of Spain, the Governments of the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces; Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

By the President,

WILLIAM McKinley.

By the President, WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and Commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The Commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

"Washington, Aug. 12.

"Washington, Aug. 12.

"Sampson, Santiago:
"Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark, and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines North on Resolute.

**ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Washington, Aug. 12. "Remey, Key West:
"In accordance with the President's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Comence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Dewey, Manila. "Peace protocol signed by President, Suspend all hostilities and blockade. President's proclamation is as follows." (Here follows the text of the proclamation).

"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manija:

"The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"Headquarters 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.

"Being ordered to other duty, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of the 2d Division of the 5th Army Corps, and in so doing desires to express to the officers and enlisted men of his command his thanks for and appreciation of the gallant and soldierly manner in which the duties and labors required of them have been performed, the character of which is almost unparalleled in severity, danger and importance.

"The 2d Division, established a little more than two months ago, proceeded almost immediately to embark for the expedition to Santiago. Arriving off that coast, it was the first to disembark and the first American military force to land on Cuban soil. Without delay or waiting to secure rations, baggage, or other necessaries and conveniences of any kind, the division proceeded to Siboney, compelling the garrison there to retire and capturing the town.

"The division then resumed, in advance of the Army, its march toward Santiago, laboring day and night, amid trying conditions, in marches, reconnoissances, and scouting, and, while covering the advance, fighting the decisive battle of El Caney. Unique in the character of its defences and importance of its situation, Caney was defended with a stubborn resistance permitting of, no surrender, and was carried by a charge such as is made only by American soldiers, killing, wounding, or capturing almost every Spaniard.

"Moving thence within an hour, without one man unaccounted for, toward Santiago and taking up a position on the right of the Army and hastily entrenching, it was engaged with the enemy on the 2d of July, Extending to the right of the Army and hastily entrenching, it was engaged with the enemy on the 2d of July, Extending to the right of the Spanish ships, they sought safety in flight to the sea.

"Fighting by the daylight and digging all night, the division pressed forward to the right under the lines and within 150 yards of the enemy, the right resting on the Bay of Santiago. The memorable 17th of July came, and with it the surrender of the city and the Spanish Army, and later the end of the war with Spain. "When overtaken by the dreaded fever your courage, cheerfulness, and fortitude did not forsake you. When the history of the wars for Cuban independence is written, the 2d Division will deserve and receive a full page on every important occurrence that led up to its successful termination.

"To my staff I desire to acknowledge special obligation for most loyal and faithful duties well performed under circumstances and conditions too trying to be described.

"Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Commanding 2d Div., 5th Corps.

"Santiago, Cuba.

"Santiago, Cuba.

"Santiary report for Aug. S.—Total number of sick, 3,017; total number of fever cases, 2,086; total number of new cases, 254; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 390. Deaths—Pvt. William J. Galvin, Co. A. Sth Inf., intermittent malarial fever, Aug. 7. August 8—Pvt. James Conley, Troop C, 1st Cav., malarial fever; Pvt. John Peper, Co. E, 6th Inf., acute dysentery; Pvt. E. W. Whiting, Co. A, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Kyte, Co. L, 8th Massachusetts, malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Co. F, 8th Ohio, malarial fever; Pvt. Gustave A. Bjork, Co. A, 12th Inf., acute diarrhœa; Pvt. W. Kellock, Co. G, 22d Inf., malarial fever, remittent and diarrhœa; Pvt. Theodore Hartman, Co. H, 8th Inf., gunshot wound of head, suicide; Pvt. Herbert Daw, Co. F. 33d Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Pvt. Walter Reeves, Co. G, 24th Inf., yellow fever, and Pvt. Charles Hoadley, Co. I., 1st Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct.

Shafter."

"Santiago de Cuba.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 10.—Hospital Steward H.
R. Breiner, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pvt. C.
Chamberlain, Co. 1, 34th Michigan, pernicious malarial
fever; Pvt. J. P. Lindberg, Co. F, 1st Illinois, typhoid
fever."

"Santiago, Cuba.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:
"Sanitary Report for Aug. 11.—Total number of sick, 3,010; total number of fever cases, 2,340; total number of new cases, 221; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 270. Deaths—Pyt. Peter H. Deboe, Co. L., 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Charles Whiting, Co. G., 3d Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Charles Whiting, Co. G., 3d Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Forest Godley, Co. G., 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Forest Godley, Co. G., 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Forest Godley, Co. G., 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. Forest Godley, Co. G., 7th Inf., yellow fever; Pyt. H. Shaw, Co. F., 71st New York, pernicious malarial fever; Pyt. E. G. Kroupe, Co. F., 71st New York, typhoid fever; Ist Lieut. W. L. Elliot, 12th Inf., thermic fever; Pyt. H. F. Davis, Co. E., 22d Inf., typhoid fever; Pyt. H. F. Davis, Co. E., 2d Massachusetts, embolism; Corp. Marion Ames, Co. H. 2d Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Pyt. Charles H. Blake, Co. G., 2d Inf., malarial remittent fever complications and diarrhea; Pyt. John O'Connor, Co. K., 7tist New York, malarial remittent fever; Musician T. M. McDonald, Co. D, 17th Inf., exhaustion and dysentery.

"SHAFTER."

"Consulate of the United States,
"Hong Kong, Aug. 11, 1898.
"Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington:
"For the information of Gen. Corbin: Steamship Sidney left Nagasaki on the 27th, Australia on the 29th,
Pekin on the 6th—all direct for San Francisco without stop.

"Washington, Aug. 11, 1898.

"Gen. Young, Montauk Point:

"The Secretary of War directs that you co-operate with Surg. Magruder, U. S. M. Hospital Service, to establish and fix quarantine grounds and anchorage for transports bringing Gen. Shafter's command to Montauk Point. As each transport arrives, quarantine officials will board it, hoist the yellow flag, and make personal examination of troops on transports. If no yellow fever cases are found, the sick will be removed to general hospitals and the well to detention camp, where they will be held three to five days, and then moved to general camp. If any yellow fever cases are found they will be taken off and put aboard the sanitary barge or put in yellow fever hospitals. Other sick will be moved to general hospital and the well be detained in detention camp eight or ten days. No person will be allowed aboard a transport while the yellow flag is up without a written pass from Surg. Magruder. A revenue cutter has been ordered to Montauk Point to enforce sanitary and quarantine harbor regulations.

"Seatiere de Cuke."

"Santiago de Cuba.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 12.—Total number sick, 2,475; total number fever cases, 1,951; total number new cases, 213; cases of fever returned to duty, 358. Deaths—Pvt. Abram Benson, Co. E, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. Charles Hicks, Co. F, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. Ellis Bland, Co. A, 8th Ohio, yellow fever; Pvt. Adolphe Missal, Co. F, 3d Inf., typhoid fever; Pvt. Adolphe Missal, Co. F, 3d Inf., typhoid fever; Pvt. S. D. Loundy, Co. F, 20th Inf., organic heart disease, measles, bronchitis; Corp. George E. Whipple, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Pvt. Perry H. Howard, Co. B, 1st Inf., chronic dysentery; 2d Lieut. W. M. Wood, 12th Inf., sesthenia, resulting from malarial fever; Pvt. Joseph F, Ashmore, Co. D, 12th Inf., malarial fever, remittent; Pvt. E. B. Moore, Co. H, 8th Inf., remittent malarial fever; Nusician William H. Leonard, Co. H, 3d Inf., pernicious malarial fever; Q. M. Sergt, Frank E. Alden, Co. L, 71st New York, pernicious malarial fever; Pvt. William H. Sanders, Troop B, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., remittent malarial fever, acute dysentery; Pvt. Reuben Ingle, Co. A, 20th Inf., malarial toxemia; Pvt. Olof Husby, Co. L, 34th Michigan, malarial fever; Corp. Henry J. Jennings, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

"Santiago, Aug. 12, 1898

"Santiago, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Corbin, Washington:
"Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., died at 1 o'clock to-day (Aug. 12); malarial fever.

Shafter."

"Santiago de Cuba.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
"Sanitary report for Aug. 13.—Total number of sick, 2.514; total number of fever cases, 1.947; total number of new fever cases, 179; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 257. Deaths—Pvt. John E. Fallon, Co. H, 1st Illinois, yellow fever; Pvt. Daniel J. Malaney,

heisel Myot E. L Pvt. Arno fever Cav., 3d Ca Distr Wels McNa

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Co. G. 23d Michigan, yellow fever; Pvt. Irvine Lautzenheiser, 8th Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Pvt. Edward
Myott, Co. L. 34th Michigan, typhoid fever; Ist Sergt.
E. L. Sherrott, Co. G., 71st New York, typhoid fever;
Pvt. Frank Boyer, Co. A., 20th Inf., typhoid fever; Pvt.
Arnold Geysman, Co. K., 71st New York, remittent
fever and anæmia; Pvt. Herbert Hill, Troop K, 10th
Cav., yellow fever; Pvt. James W. Hamilton, Troop B,
3d Cav., yellow fever; Pvt. Socrates Maupin, Co. G, 1st
District of Columbia, typhoid fever; Pvt. Thomas H.
Welsh, Co. L, 9th Massachusetts, asthenia; Pvt. J. M.
McNamara, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever.

Shafter."

Santiago, via Hayti, Aug. 12, 1898.
St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with 9th and 10th Inf. and two companies of the 71st New York. St. Paul should have left Guantanamo last hight or this morning with 2d Inf., four companies of the 71st New York, and Gen. Kent, with his headquarters. Morteno leaves in a very few minutes with 21st Inf. Rio Grande, with Col. Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Santiago, Aug. 12, 1898.

Hon. R. A. Afger, Secretary of War, Washington.

2d Massachusetts has already sailed; also 71st New
York. Troops are being sent by brigades and divisions.

SHAFTER, Major General.

"Ponce, Aug. 13, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Gen. Wilson reports that Maj. Lancaster, with Pott's Battery, at 1:30 p. m., 12th inst., quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Aibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits; no infantry fire on our part. Lieut. John P. Haines, 4th Art., struck by stray Mauser bullet, not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corp. Swanse, wounding Corp. Jenks, Co. L, 3d Wisconsin, neck and arm; Pvt. Vought, same company, seriously in abdomen; Pvt. Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously.

"Ponce, Aug. 13, 1898.

"Ponce, Aug. 13, 1898.
"Following is complete list of casualties in engagement, near Hormigueros, Aug. 10: Killed: Frederick Proberg, Co. D. 11th Inf. Wounded—1st Lieut. Joeph C. Byron, 8th Cav., and the following of the 11th Inf.; Sergt. William S. Wheeler, seriously; Corp. Joeph P. Ryan, Co. C; Pvt. William Rossiter, Co. G, secous; Pvt. Arthur Shays, Co. C; Pvt. John L. Johnson, E, Pvt. A. Sands, Co. D; Pvt. Paul I. Milzkie, Co. E; Pvt. Harry E. Arrick, Co. E; Pvt. Harry E. Arrick, Co. E; Pvt. Harry E. Arrick, Co. E; Pvt. Samuel R. Cobb, Co. I; Corp. Ames Wilkie, E, serious; Pvt. Daniel S. Graves, Co. G, serious; orp., John Bruning; Pvt. Samuel G. Fry, Pvt. G. Curs. Light Battery D, 5th Art. Doctor thinks all but one wounded likely to recover.

Manila, Aug. 13, 1898.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Manila surrendered to-day to our land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back enemy, our Army advancing on that side at the same time. City surrendered about 5 p. m., the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners of war were taken. The squadron has no casualties; no vessels injured. On Aug. 7 Gen. Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish Governor General refused.

"Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Everything is going well here. Men that, under ordinary circumstances, would be sick, are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so that I can leave, but will not do so until arrangements for those left are made.

"SHAFTER."

"Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"All of cavalry division, Kent's Division, Lawton's division, except 7th and 1st Inf, and sick and suspects of those commands, have already sailed, leaving Bates's division, Sth Ohio Inf., batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of 2d Cav., and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with immunes get here as they ought to to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and as they have not arrived can't closely approximate time.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 1898.
"Adjutant General, Washington:
"I have the honor to report for your information that there was taken in at the Custom House here from July 30 to Aug. 13, inclusive, \$58,445.24.

"SHAFTER."

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.

Santiary report for Aug. 14: Total number of sick, 2.715; total number fever cases, 1,506; total number new cases, 129; number fever cases returned to duty, 226.

Deaths: Aug. 12, Pvt. John Mandig, Co. K. 16th Inf., malarial fever, dysentery; Pvt. Ernst Smith, Co. F. 10th Inf., malarial fever, diarrhœa, epilepsy; Pvt. William H. Clang, Co. A, 10th Inf., malarial fever and debility. Aug. 14, Pvt. Joseph W. McFadden, Co. G. 1st Cav., typhoid fever; Pvt. Frank P. Meadows, Co. D, 16th Inf., septicæmia from chronic dysentery; Lewis F. Wick, Co. G., 33d Michigan, yellow fever; Pvt. Jacob P. Phillips, Co. E, 24th Inf., yellow fever; Pvt. John E. Grigg, Co. I, 1st Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. Robert Anderson, Troop E, 10th Cav., yellow fever; Pvt. Walter Gibman, Co. F, 20th Inf., measles.

Shafter, Major General

Hong Kong, Aug. 15.

State Department, Washington.
Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila on Saturday.
City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. I credit report. WILDMAN, Consul.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Replying your cablegram. Pvt. Laduke been convicted by court martial for killing Pvt. Stafford; sen-

tenced to life imprisonment, penitentiary at Leavenworth being designated. He is now under guard here awaiting transportation.

GILMORE, Brigadier General.

Washington, Aug. 16, 1898.

Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba.

Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. You should see the insurgents' leaders and so advise them.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Sth Ohio is now on board the Mohawk; will sail in the
SHAPTER.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 16.

Santiago, Cuda, Aug. 10.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Leona left to-day with two companies 9th Cav., three companies 12th Inf., two companies 34th Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieut, Parker with Gatling gun battery. Arcadia also left with two light batteries.

SHAFFER.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Santiary report for Aug. 15: Total number sick, 1,729; total number fever cases, 1,397; total number new cases, 130; total number fever cases returned to duty, 163. Deaths, Aug. 2: Nathan Jacobson, civilian, typhoid fever; Aug. 3, Pvt. John W. Baker, Co. G, 9th Inf., pernicious malarial fever; Aug. 5, Charles E. Roidnor, 10th Inf., yellow fever; Aug. 6, 1st Lieut, Carl Koops, 10th Inf., yellow fever; Aug. 8, Pvt. Roy Baners, Co. I, 34th Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; Sergt. Mat Ingomar, Troop D, 9th Cav., yellow fever; Aug. 12, John A. Colebaugh, Co. C, 16th Inf., typhoid fever; Aug. 16, Pvt. Joss, C. Egbert, Co. F, 2d Inf., malarial fever, remittent and diarrhoea; Pvt. Charles McCutcheon, Co. D, 9th Inf., intermittent fever with anemia resulting from malaria; Pvt. Corver Powell, Co. B, 16th Inf., malarial fever, complicated with dysentery. Aug. 15, Pvt. John Prather, Battery H, 4th Art., typhoid fever; Bernard J. Taylor, civilian, yellow fever; Pvt. Eugene A. Lutz, Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., yellow fever; Pvt. John A. Curtin, Co. C, 2d Inf., malarial remittent fever; Pvt. Joseph M. Haney, Co. F, 6th Inf., typhoid malariaf ever; Sergt, Arch Hale, Co. L, 2d Massachusetts, yellow fever; Pvt. Benjamin Riley, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts, diphtheria.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.

Chusetts, diphtheria.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Sanitary report for Aug. 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total number fever cases, 1,139; total number new fever cases, 93; total number fever cases returned to duty, 236. Deaths, Aug. 12: Pvt. John W. Linguist, Co. C, 3d Inf., malarial fever, exhaustion and heart trouble. Aug. 14: Rowell Williams, civilian, typhoid fever. Aug. 16: Pvt. Carl Linsoner, Co. F, 12th Inf., typhoid fever; Corp. John S. Lee, Co. G, 8th Ohio, yellow fever; Pvt. James T. Sills, Co. C, 33d Michigan, dysentery.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Temano. At the two places there were 1,755 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stands of arms and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, and five Krupp guns ranging in caliber from 5-inch to 2-inch. The troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies were landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad of the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. The country in the vicinity of these towns is in the same condition as that here, utterly destroyed and grown up. The inhabitants said that in eighteen months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which are the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents were found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops, calmly observing each other.

SHAFTER.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17,

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1898.

"Major General Merritt, Manila, Philippine Islands.—
The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States is in the possession of Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, and must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

CORBIN."

Lakeland, Fla., via Sanford, Aug. 17.
To Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
Capt. John Carmichael, Commy. U. S. V., committed
suicide this morning, Aug. 17, at 8.20 o'clock, at the office of the Brigade Commissary, Lakeland, Fla., by placing a pistol in his mouth and firing a shot into his
brain. Capt. Carmichael had been in ill health and acted strangely all morning, was probably temporarily insane; his property is all right. Have appointed board of
survey. Please notify me what disposition to make of
the body.

"Santiago, Aug. 17.
"General Sternberg, Washington, D. C.
"Catania left for Montauk. All bedding could be burned, cots might be saved. Ships should be sent back for more patients of same class. Yale arrived yesterday and supplies landed. Will cable what else may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted. "HAVARD."

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.

To Adjutant General, Washington,
Manila, Aug. 13.—On the 7th instant Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments, and stating Spanish without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled city. On the 9th inst. sent joint note inviting attention to sufferings in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce defences, also setting forth hopeless condition of Spanish forces surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospects of reinforcements and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defence declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. Joint note in reply declining. On 18th joined with Navy in attack with following results: After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish line, McArthur's brigade on right and Green's on left, under Anderson made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known, about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent, co-operation of the Navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, ynon which white flag shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey to General Jaudenes on Aug. 7:
To the General in Chief commanding the Spanish forces at Manila:

Sir: We have the honor to notify your Excellency that operations of the land and naval forces of the United States against the defences of Manila may begin at any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the receipt by you of this communication, or sooner if made necessary by attack on your part. This notice is given to afford you an opportunity to remove all non-combatants from the city. Yours respectfully,

Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

George Dewey,

Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commanding.

To this letter General Jaudenes replied as follows:

Manila, Aug. 7.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform your Excellencies that at half-past 12 to-day I received the notice with which you favored me, that after forty-eight hours have elapsed you may begin operations against this fortified city, or at an earlier hour if the forces under your command are attacked by mine. As your notice was sent for the purpose of providing safety for non-combatants, I give thanks to your Excellencies for the humane sentiments you show and state that, finding myself surrounded by insurrectionary forces, I am without a place of refuge for the increased number of wounded, sick, women and children now lodged within these walls. Respectfully, and kissing the hands of your Excellencies, Fenoin Jaudenes.

Major General Merritt has issued the following order, which has been translated into Spanish:

In view of the extraordinary conditions under which this Army is operating, its commanding General deaires to acquaint the officers and men with the expectations he entertains as to their conduct. You are assembled on foreign soil, situated within the western confines of a vast ocean separating you from your native land. You have come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the instrument of a strong, free governm

cute.

It is not believed any acts of pillage, rapine or violence will be committed by soldiers or others in the employ of the United States, but should there be persons with this command who prove themselves unworthy of this confidence their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but as direct insults to the United States flag and be punished on the spot with the maximum penalties known to military law.

The following dispatch has just been made public. It explains the relations between Gen. Miles and Gen Shafter:

Washington, D. C., July 7.

General Shafter, Siboney.
Secretary of War directs me inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago with instructions not to, in any manner, supersede you as commander of the troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

AN INDISCREET CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain J. P. McIntyre, whose last tour of duty was on the Oregon, lectured in Denver lately, giving his reminiscences of the great sea fight off Santiago, and was betrayed into some criticisms upon his superiors, if he is correctly reported, which he will find it difficult to reconcile with the Navy Regulations if he can harmonize them with his sense of obligation to the commandment not to bear false witness. He said: "When the Spanish ships ran out of the harbor the Iowa was withthe them.

Spanish ships ran out of the harbor the Iowa was within three miles of them and the Oregon about five miles. The Oregon moved up to the front like a shot. As she tore up to the Spanish fleet she met the Iowa moving to the rear. Fighting Bob took her to the rear, and there he kept her through the battle.

"The reason the Eastern-made ships did not come up to the expectations entertained of them was that the contractors who made them got the orders through political pulls and did not care how much they cheated the Government. The Oregon was the only one that was made honestly.

"Sampson wrote a report of the battle and reported himself within four miles of the Cristobal Colon when she pulled down her flag. A ship must be within four miles to share in the prise money, so Sampson will get \$10,000 of prise money, and Capt. Clark, who fought the Oregon as never man fought ship before, will get only \$500, and you who have just exactly as much to do with the battle as Sampson did will not get a cent,"

The reverend gentleman has qualified his remarks somewhat in an interview, and he will be called upon by the Navy Department to explain them. If the explana-

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tion is not forthcoming, or is not satisfactory, a court of inquiry or a court martial will probably follow. It is difficult to believe that any man who wears the uniform of the Navai service could have been betrayed under any circumstances into such statements.

THE FUTURE NAVY.

Contrary to the custom prevailing among the leading naval nations of the world, this country has not yet proceeded in the building of its Navy on any general lines by which assurances were given of a yearly increase for a fixed time. Heretofore the liberality has been limited to provisions for a few ships and torpedo boats each session and until last winter, when the Navy secured auto provisions for a few ships and torpedo boats each session and until last winter, when the Navy secured authority for building more ships of different types than has previously been granted in one year, the increase had been dependent upon the current feeling toward the service. Under instructions from Secretary Long the Board of Bureau Chiefs are now considering a scheme which in all probability will be recommended for adoption this winter. It will be general in scope and include nearly all types of vessels now recognized by the ablest naval experts as essential to a well formed and efficient naval service for a first class power. It will not be a plan contemplating a yearly expenditure for a given period of time, but is only for consideration of the coming Congress, and its adoption will depend upon the view which that body takes of our necessities. If carried out it will insure provision for three of the most formidable highly protected and heavily armored battleships undertaken for the Navy, at least three powerful armored cruisers superior in speed, battery and armor to the Brooklyn type; a number of fleet protected cruisers, similar to the Olympia, and several smaller unprotected vessels. While not definitely decided upon as a programme for recommendation to the Secretary it is reasonably certain that the Board will decide upon a plan of about this scope. Questions of speed and armament are now under discussion rather than those of the number and leass of ships. The "Journal" is assured by a number of Bureau Chiefs that they will in a brief time decide most likely upon the above-named programme, and Secretary Long, it is confidently predicted, will indorse their findings.

The Navy Department is now giving consideration to

this scope. Questions of speed and armament are now under discussion rather than those of the number and class of slips. The "Journal" will in such that the street by a quarter of Buruu upon the above-named programme, and Secretary Long, it is confidently predicted, will indorse their findings.

The Navy Department is now giving consideration to the selection of an officer for assignment as Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard and a decision will probably be reached within a few days. The name of Commodore Philip, commanding the Texas, has been most prominently mentioned in connection with the detail, although a number of other officers are included in this list. The new Commandant of Cadets at the Naval Academy is also soon to be announced as well, as Commanders for the Massachusetts to succeed Commodor Higginson, and of the Puritan to succeed Captain Rogers. The Navigation Bureau announces this week that no selection so far has been made, but they may be expected shortly.

By an order issued this week from the Navy Department a board is to undertake the work of unharnessing the Navy and reducing it to a peace basis. All the heaviest fighters of the service are now on their way North, and after having carried out the orders for a parade in New York Harbor, the big fleet will be turned over to the dry docks, and Naval stations for overhauling, as though the administration contemplated further immediate use for its Navy. The special board has duties imposed upon it almost as important as those which confronted the Rodgers board that purchased vescels for the Navy during and just preceding the war. Its functions will be not only to determine what vessels are available for the regular evice, what should be sold but whether some of the Rodgers board that purchased vescels for the Navy during and just preceding the war. It function and ordnance go.

The Department will not deal hastily with this question, but proceed leisurely in settling the disposition of all ships that were added to the Navy through purchase.

CADET APPOINTMENTS. were appointed to the U. S. Military Academy early during the past week as follows: Leo Samuelson, Marshel (2d district) Texas; Kenneth E. Burton, Lake Geneva (1st district) Wisconsin; Leonard W. Moody, alternate, Racine (1st district) Wisconsin; Arthur H. Wilson, Springfield (17th district) Illinois; George E. Keys, alternate, Springfield, (17th district) Illinois.

These newly appointed 2d Lieutenants were this week assigned to the regiments designated: Robert O. Van Horn, to the 17th Infantry; Stanley Howland, to the 24th Infantry. On Monday next fourteen additional candidates for 2d Lieutenancies will be examined. One of this number is Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., son of Gen. Lee.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th U. S. Cav., for great gallantry in the charge of the regiment up Caney Hill, Cuba, has been appointed to the Volunteers with rank of Major. He is a recent arrival at Montauk Point.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

We announced last week the rewards bestowed upon officers of our Navy "for eminent, conspicuous conduct in battle." William T. Sampson and Winfield Scott Schley become Rear Admirals, and as a result of the retirement and death of Admiral Kirkland the retirement of Admiral Norton and the advancement of Samp

The conditions at Santiago are causing great uneasiness in administration circles and a number of troops will soon be ordered there to strengthen the garrison. Orders were issued on Thursday directing the 5th Regiment of Infantry at Tampa to proceed at once to Santiago and they will be away by to-day. The Knicker-bocker and Saratoga have been assigned to transport the regiment. The vigorous order of General Lawton's issued a few days ago will be followed by the sending of sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the President.

The 5th U. S. Inf., now at Tampa, Fla., has been ordered to Santiago. This regiment will be added to the garrison force in and near the city. It was intended some time ago to send one Regular regiment as soon as Shafter's Army should be withdrawn. The present garrison force consists entirely of Volunteers—the 2d, 5th and 9th Regiments of immunes. Orders have also been issued to the 24th Kansas Inf., in camp at Topeka, to proceed to New York, reaching there by Aug. 24, and thence to Santiago, for duty under Gen. Lawton.

Lieut. Col. G. C. Squier, of the Signal Corps, moved is week from Newport News, Va., to Chickamauga

REGULAR ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS.

REGULAR ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS.

The following batteries of artillery were relieved at Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fla., this week, and ordered as follows: M. 5th Art., to Fort Hancock; H. 7th Art., to Fort Adams; K., 5th Art., to Washington Barracks; E., 6th Art., to Washington Barracks; E., 6th Art., to Washington Barracks; E., 6th Art., to Fort Totten; K., 2d Art., to Fort Constitution; H., 2d Art., to Fort Trumbull; Batteries K, 5th Art., and E., 6th Art., ordered to Washington Barracks, are to remain mounted as instruction batteries in Siege Artillery Service.

A Washington dispatch says that two batteries of the siege train now at Tampa, under Brig. Gen. John L. Rodgers, Chief of Artillery, had been ordered to Fort Myer, Va. This order indicates that the siege train, which was organized with such care by Gen. Rodgers for the anticipated attack on Havana in the autumn, is to be broken up, but it was learned from an Army officer that there is still a possibility that the siege train may be kept intact, and that the batteries composing it may in time be ordered into camp at some place near Washington. The batteries ordered to Fort Myer are those commanded by Capt. William H. Coffin and Capt. G. E. Sage, both of the 5th Artillery.

2d Lieut, Dunlap, U. S. M. C., has reported at Marine Headquarters for duty and has been assigned to service at the Gate, Navy Yard.

The Senior Lieutenant Colonels of the line of the Army now are: Cavalry, Samuel M. Whitside; Artillery, Henry C. Hasbrouck; Infantry, William M. Wherry.

Capt. G. N. Whistler, with his Battery M, 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Fort Hancock, N. J., this week from Ybor City, Fla., well pleased to be back into the fortifications again.

A competitive examination for the position of Civil Engineer in the Navy will be held at Washington early in September. There are several vacancies, but still more candidates.

Mrs. and Miss Webster, wife and daughter of Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., are spending their mid-summer outing at West Point as the guests of Col. O. L. Hein, U. S. A., the brother of Mrs. Webster. summer outing at W Hein, U. S. A., the

Pvt. Laduke, 1st Wisconsin Volunteers, who was reported to have been shot for murdering Thomas Stafford, of the 13th Infantry, has really been sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

A wide circle of friends, civil and military, will be pleased to learn of the good fortune which has befalled Maj. J. M. Longnecker, of Delta, O. His commission in the Pay Corps was forwarded last week, and his as signment to duty in Washington followed at once. He occupies an office at G and Eighteenth streets.

News has reached Willets Point from members of Companies C and E of the Engineers, under command of Capts. Fitch and Lusk, that they are camped within three miles of Santiago, and have been busy since the cessation of hostilities in making maps of Santiago and the surrounding country. They are thin as rails, it is said, but happy, and have no objection to be once more "with the flesh-pots of Egypt."

A number of the troops in the South are under orders to change station. The 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, Chickamauga, has been ordered to Lexington, Ky. The 4th Army Corps, Fernandina, has been ordered to proceed to Huntsville, Ala. Major General Breckinridge, commanding the forces at Chickamauga, will move his headquarters to Lexington, Ky., and the command of Brig. Gen. McKec, 2d Division of the 1st Corps, will take station in the new camp at Knoxville, Tenn.

The American Army in Puerto Rico is to be paid as soon as the Paymasters can reach that island from Santiago. Orders were issued on Wednesday directing the eleven Paymasters who have been at Santiago to proceed to Puerto Rico and pay the troops in General Miles's Army. It is understood that General Miles objected to having these Paymasters come to Puerto Rico directly from Santiago for fear of yellow fever. Surgeon General Sternberg says, however, that there is positively no danger from that source.

These Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week, beginning Aug. 11: 1st Lieutenant S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.; Captain F. A. Winter, M. D.; 2d Lieutenant C. M. V. Saltzman, 1st Cav.; Colonel T. McGregor, 9th Cav.; Major M. C. Foote, 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Dwyer, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. H. Dorey, 3d Pa. Inf.; Major F. M. Schwan, Quartermaster of Volunteers; Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commander 7th Army Corps; 1st Lieut, and Aide Fitzhugh Lee, Jr.; Captain T. G. Stewart, 25th Inf.; Major S. P. Jocelyn, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. R. McCoy, 10th Cav.; Major Fred. A. Smith, Subsistence Dept.; 1st Lieut. and Adjt. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps.

Commodore O'Neil, of the Bureau of Ordnance, submitted to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, Aug. 16, a plan for a battleship on new lines which is original and worth consideration. He proposes a material reduction in the thickness of armor, and thinks that with the Krupp process of hardening the plates as much protection can be secured with a plate of 10 in. as is given by the 15 and 17-inch harveyized plates now in use. The reduction of weights due to this change, it is estimated, will permit in a battleship of 12,500 tons a total weight of boilers and machinery of 1,700 tons, and provide for 1,300 tons of coal. Utilizing additional space, as is done at present, 700 additional tons of coal may be stored, thus securing for a ship of that register a speed of 19 knots an hour and a steaming radius equal to that of vessels of 11,000 tons and a speed of only 16 knots.

The President continues to make appointments to the Army without announcing them to the public. He has instructed the officials of the War Department to withhold the names of those selected and commissioned recently in order, it is claimed, that he may prevent politicians from being offended at the failure to secure places for those they have recommended. Occasionally the fact that some one has been appointed crops out, but in the majority of cases it is not generally known. An appointment of this class is that of J. Z. Dare, of Ohio, until recently chief clerk in the Quartermaster General's office, and who is now a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer service. Capt. Dare has seen duty with Army officers for a number of years, but the fact that he is now a commissioned officer may not be generally known unless the President decides to make public the whole list lately commissioned by him.

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THE SURRENDER AT MANILA.

The London "Times'" correspondent at Manila made a decided sensation when he telegraphed his paper the following condensation of the terms of surrender agreed

following condensation of the terms of surrender agreed upon between Gen. Jaudenes, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt:

"An agreement for the capitulation of the Philippines. A provision for disarming the men who remain organized under the command of their officers, no payroll being exacted. Necessary supplies to be furnished from the captured treasury funds, any possible deficiency being made good by the Americans. The safety of life and property of the Spanish soldiers and citizens to be guaranteed as far as possible. The question of transporting the troops to Spain to be referred to the decision of the Washington Government, and that of returning their arms to the soldiers to be left to the discretion of General Merritt. Banks and similar institutions to continue operations under existing regulations, unless these are changed by the United States authorities."

Even the Administration is in doubt as to the terms of the surrender made by General Jaudenes, and until a reply is received from General Merritt to a cablegram from Secretary Alger, asking for details, nothing definite can be known.

It seems hardly possible that a general surrender of the islands can have been made.

Even the Administration is in doubt as to the terms of the surrender made by General Jaudenes, and until a reply is received from General Merritt to a cablegram from Secretary Alger, asking for details, nothing definite can be known.

It seems hardly possible that a general surrender of the islands can have been made, as it was known two weeks ago that Captain General Augustin had been realled and his local command devolved upon Gen. Jaudenes for the special purpose of removing the only officer whose jurisdiction extended over the whole group, Gen. Jaudenes could not surrender what he did not command. Still the incidents of war do not always follow prepared grooves, and no one knows absolutely what has happened. The bombardment of the defences and advance upon the city began at 8:30, and at 2:30 the Olympia set the signal, "The enemy has surrendered." The operation had been planned with care to avoid loss of life on both sides, and there is evidence that only a formal resistance was expected from the Spaniards. The morning was thick and hazy, with frequent heavy rain squalls, completely hiding everything from view. With lattle flags flying from every truck and from mixzen or main gaffs, the American ships moved into position. The Concord at the north end of the line and the monitor Monterey went in close to the Luneta battery. The Charleston, Raltimore and Boston went further out to engage the same batteries. The Olympia, Raleigh and Petrel took up positions opposite Malate with the Gallao and McCulloch. Evidently there was great care taken to avoid firing into the town, and a dozen or more shots were required to get the range of the batteries. Not the least impressive part of this affair was the total silence of the Spanish batteries! The rain fell heavily. At 10:30 oclock the rain ceased, and simultaneously the flagship signalled: "The enemy's camp is breaking up." At 10:30 came the order "cease firing." The Army, meanwhile, was advancing against the Malate fort, the brigades advancing in two columns, but the

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

The casualties in the attack on Manila were confined to the Army. As reported by cable the killed are:
Charles Winfield, 3d U. S. Inf.; Robert McCann, 14th
U. S. Inf.; Samuel Howell, 14th U. S. Inf.; Pvt. August
Thollen, 23d U. S. Inf.; Capt. Richter, John Dunsmore,
Edward O'Neil, all 1st California; William Lewis, 1st
Nebraska Vols.; Pvt. Phoenix, 1st Colorado; Sergt. D.
Cremins, Astor Battery; 1st Sergt. M. E. Holmes, Astor
Battery; Archie Patterson, bugler, Co. I, 13th Minnesota.

Battery; Archie Patterson, bugler, Co. I, 13th Minnesota.

Wounded 13th Minnesota: Capt. Oscar Seeback, Co. G., shot through the lungs, seriously; Capt. A. W. Bjernstad, Co. H., shot in the body, seriously; Lieut. C. J. Bunker, Co. C; Capt. T. Bjornstad, Sergt. Charles Burnson, Co. C, shot in the head, seriously; Sergt. M. M. Carlton, Co. F; Corp. H. E. William, Co. E; Pvts. F. M. Crowl, Co. G; William A. Jones, Co. G; L. H. Wallace, Co. H; G. Thoorsell, Co. H; Charles Little, Co. F; G. J. Gilmore, Co. H; C. P. Rice, Co. A, serious; H. Borrowman, Co. K, and G. F. Tenny, Co. L, shot three times, all wounds slight; L. Ulmar, Co. L, serious. Astor Battery: Sergt. R. H. Sillman, Corp. H. Van Horn, and Pvts. C. Dunn, W. A. Seymour, T. J. Hayden, Bentle (?), C. E. Van Pelt and C. Baker.

Capt. Richter, of the 1st California, wounded in the first attack on Manila, died on Aug. 4. Charles Winfield, of the 3d Art., died on the 2d; George Perkins, of the 1st California, died on the 7th, of pneumonia; William Robinson, of the Hospital Corps, died of typhoid fever.

The name of Capt. Bjornstad may be repeated twice.

ever.

The name of Capt. Bjornstad may be repeated twice, bough with different initials.

A correspondent says: "I have never enjoyed the Journal' more than during these last few months, when plain talking on military matters was wholesome and there has been a greater readiness on the part of the people to receive sound doctrine. If all the people fail to learn that organized militia must be selected, organized, armed and equipped on the best Army model in order to be valuable, we shall miss a great lesson of the war which the 'Journal' has most forcibly stated, as well as the lesson to be learned from the neglect to furnish our troops with smokeless powder."

The landing of the troops from Santiago was an Interesting but not an enlivening sight. Though the men had gained in health during the short voyage, they exhibited the greatest weakness when they landed, many of them being unable to walk to their quarters. It was pitiable to see the strong men who went away to Cuba return with barely strength enough to carry a rife and glad to sit down and rest after the exertion of roll call. Their condition is improving rapidly and no doubt a few weeks will restore them all. The hospital is full and another is under construction, but disease seems to be decreasing and very few have died. Only one of the transports had yellow fever on it, but several were quarantined, and many men sent to the detention camp. There were many joyful reunions and General Young is said to have greeted Col. Roosevelt with a French hug. The Colonel comes back in perfect health and there are a few others who have had no sickness. The men were not crowded on the transports, but came up with all the comfort possible under the circumstances. Those who had been disinfected on arrival had new uniforms, but others were in tatters with what clothing they had tied to their emaciated bodies with ropes and pieces of string.

The North Atlantic fleet with its hundred or more vessels and commanded by Admiral Sampson, is about to lose some of its greatness. A number of its vessels are to be withdrawn soon and assigned to the several foreign stations later in the autumn, while many of the auxiliary craft and monitors will be laid up or sold. Even though stripped of its great power, the North Atlantic Station will continue to remain the most important of our Naval commands. The European Station will be resumed and a fleet of more powerful vessels will take the place of the ships which vacated that command just before the war. The long cherished project for the creation of a new station in the South Pacific, with a base probably at Valparaiso or Callao, may now be possible, since the Department has a number of good ships at its disposal. The Pacific, Asiatic and South Atlantic stations are also to receive their quota of vessels. The Eastern Squadron will necessarily be kept up in full strength and the North Atlantic fleet will supply this station with a number of its best ships. Otherwise the North Atlantic fleet is not to be diminished until peace is finally assured. The reorganization of the Navy under this plan will make openings for several officers of flag rank and it is expected there will be competition for more satisfactory places than the present distribution.

The Engineer and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department are pushing work upon the fortifications just as if war were still the most serious problem before the Government, and even the cessation of hostilities will not interfere with the projects of those two offices. Special study is given to the small arms in the light of our late field experience. The Ordnance Bureau has received a number of reports indicating that the Spanish soldiers had considerable trouble with the Mauser rifle owing to its complicated mechanism, and according to the men the guns were frequently out of order. Our new Krag-Jorgensen rifle is said also not to be so effective as represented. The reports of the Army regarding the drills with this latter firearm will throw some light on this subject. Some ordnance officers think that this rifle subjected to the high pressure which the gun is required to stand becomes less effective after a few trials. The opinion is expressed by some experts that the 45-caliber rifle, with smokeless powder, is one of the best and-most effective small arms that can be used.

The 331 sick and wounded soldiers of General Shafter's Army who reached New York late Aug. 12 on the Seguranca were landed next day at Governors Island, at the Battery and elsewhere. Those who were able, and some barely able, to care for themselves were given furloughs and sent to their home. Before leaving the ship complimenary testimonials were presented, recognizing the executive ability and kindness of Majors V. C. Vaughan, Surg., in charge, and R. M. Townsend, Commy., and Q. M., both in charge of this ship, also stating that Drs. Gulkin, Maurison, Fende and Lesser are deserving of praise for their unceasing successful efforts in relieving the suffering, and that Lieut. Stout, 6th Cav., who volunteered to aid in the good work aboard the ship, cannot be too highly praised for the valuable assistance he has rendered throughout the trip.

There is a great amount of growling among Volunteers in the camps because they were not put in to fight battles before they knew how, and on the whole we are glad of it. The Volunteer system as we have managed it has not been fortunate. The Department plan which Congress rejected was much better and we are not sorry to see the fact impressed upon men who thought they had wen a great victory of influence when they forced the Government to depart from a well considered method and take an inferior one. We hope the lesson will not be lost. We have made a great advance in this war over the hurry and confusion of the last in its early days and if we can make an equal improvement before the next one we shall then have an effective military system.

Asst. Surg. Duncan, of the 22d Kansas Volunteers, was ordered to appear before a court martial at Camp Alger, Va., Aug. 13, to answer charges of desecrating the grave of a Confederate officer preferred against him by citizens of Manassas. The detail of the court was as follows: Gen. Cole: Cols. C. W. Abbott, Jr., E. M. Hoffman, 3d N. Y.; Marcus Kavanagh, 7th Ill.; Keller Anderson, 2d Tenn., and Lieut. Col. C. C. Wager, also Majs. J. W. Fee, F. W. Fleming, T. H. Slavens, L. M. Ennis and Capts. W. E. Schuyler, E. E. Whipple and J. G. Butler. The Judge Advocate is Maj. W. E. Stringfellow. Surg. Duncan is represented by Maj. A. M. Harvey, of the 22d Kansas, who is the Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, and a well known lawyer.

The President on Aug. 11 appointed the following officers in the District of Columbia Militia: Henry May. Col. 1st Regt.; Daniel Virgil Chisholm, Capt. Co. B, 2d Battalion; Charles Lewis Lanham, 1st Lieut., Co. A, 6th Battalion; Alfred A. Smith, 1st Lieut. Co. B, 6th Battalion; Samuel Louis Franklin Piper, 1st Lieut., Co. B, 1st Separate Battalion; John H. Lewis, Q. M. 2d Battalion; Harry Thomas De Groot, Adjt. 2d Battalion; Leigh Hill: French, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 6th Battalion; Alexander M. Allison, 2d Lieut. Co. C, 1st Battalion; Will Emory Sorrells, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 6th Battalion; Will Emory Sorrells, 2d Lieut., Co. D, 6th Battalion.

A summary of the enlistments in the U. S. Army for the month of June is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 4,632; enlistments for special recruit-ing service, 4,679; total 9,311. Enlistments in cities, 8,097; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 1,214; total, 9,311. The number of men rejected was

The chances are that Gen. Lee's Corps will go to Havana as soon as the treaty of peace is put into practical operation. It is evident to every one that as soon as Havana surrenders, a big force will be needed there. Gen. Lee has a pretty good show of being made military governor of Cuba pending the withdrawal of Spanish troops and the establishment of a stable government by their successors. It will require a man of great tact and Gen. Lee is just the one for the place. It is probable that the Government would like to delay the occupation until October, when the danger from yellow fever will be reduced to a minimum, and perhaps this is one of the points on which Spain desires more precise information.

A correspondent writing to the "Army and Navy J nal" from on board the transport Gate City, which arrived at New York recently, says: "General Sumer and staff are on board, also two squadrons of the 6th Cavalry, and nine of the 3d. Expect others of Wheeler's division to follow soon. We left Santiago de Cuba 4 p. m., 7th inst. Command very much exhausted from long exposure to rain and hot sun. Malarial fevers prevail, but I doubt if there is any yellow fever with us. No deaths en route and health improving. We don't know our future." These troops are now in camp at Montauk Point.

General Lee is reported to have said that 45,000 men will be ample to garrison the whole island of Cuba. Of this number possibly 25,000 would be stationed in and about Havana. Matanzas would be the next most important point for a garrison. This question is, however, not so pressing as the immediate relief of the starving inhabitants and the best disposition to make of the Cuban insurgents. The Commissary Department is providing rations for 70,000 Spanish troops and the discress among the people is so great that the aid of relief associations will be welcomed and every facility furnished by the Government for the transportation of supplies.

Speaking of the surrender of Santiago an officer of our Army in a private letter says: "It was a scene never to be forgotten, and will ever remain in the hearts of every one who witnessed it. I never want to live to see the day when an American Army will be turned over to an enemy. Anything rather than that. God forbid that the flag that was run up on the Governor's Palace yesterday in Santiago should ever be hauled down again. The city is ours; it was won by the best blood of American manhood. It would be a crime to our people to ever have that flag lowered and another substituted for it."

Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau has instructions from the Veterans' Association of the 71st N. Y. V. to make complete and exhaustive newspaper scrapbooks of the work of the 71st Regiment in the Spanish-American war. As one of the veterans expressed it, "The boys will now have an unprejudiced record and all disputes as to what they did can be settled from these books. We of the Civil War would give almost any sum for such a history of our work." If this veteran will go to the library of Columbia University he will find such a history there in Townsend's scrapbook.

In the case of an enlisted man discharged upon the expiration of his enlistment, with the words "Not recommended for re-enlistment" written upon his discharge, and in whose case the Bureau of Navigation subsequently permitted him to re-enlist, the Secretary has decided that he is not, upon such re-enlistment, entitled to a continuous service certificate or to the benefits of continuous service.

We have previously given the testimony of a participant who says the 13th Infantry was the regiment that finally crowned the hill of San Juan and in order to be perfectly fair we will add the testimony of another, who says it was the 24th Infantry! These personal notes are valuable and their discrepancies do not lessen their sincerity and interest. "The 24th Colored Infantry," he says, "led the charge, followed by the 13th, 16th, and part of the 71st. Who gave the order to charge never will get the credit for it, for he found his grave. Many will claim it, but the officer who cried, "Follow me? and the line he led were wiped out of existence. No General ever ordered it." This was written by Dr. Winant, of Syracuse, who was with the 71st N. Y. Vol. The "part" of that regiment referred to he gives as eleven men, who "broke away and we went up the hill under one of the most murderous fires imaginable, along with the Regulars." This tallies with Gen. Kent's report. One writer says that about two hundred men of various commands reached the top of the hill in the first successful rush and that their names were taken down. We hope the list will be published and settle this interesting controversy.

Gen. Shafter telegraphs that the 1st U. S. Int. left Santiago for Montauk, Aug. 19, on the steamer D. H. Miller.

Miss Elise Paulding returned to her home in New York last week after a fortnight's visit to Fort War-ren, Mass., where she was the guest of Miss Sue Schenck.

ren, Mass., where she was the guest of Miss Sue Schenck.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., has been promoted to be a Major of Volunteers. Gen. Wood, in his official report, highly commended Lieut. Pershing for gallantry at the battle of El Caney. At the outbreak of the war, Lieut. Pershing resigned as instructor at West Point to enter active service.

Massachusetts is well pleased that one of its gallant soldiers has been remembered in naming the fortification at Clark's Point, near New Bedford, Fort Rodman, in honor of Lieut. Col. William Logan Rodman, 38th Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed at the storming of Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.

Speaking of Gen. Chaffee, Pvt. J. Charles Jauch, a wounded soldier of the 2d Infantry, says: "The 'old man' was right out on the firing line with us. The bullets flew like hallstones and most of us were lying down, but General Chaffee walked about, giving commands as unconcernedly as if on dress parade. He was stern but kind, and we would have followed him anywhere."

Cadet J. A. Baer, second class, U. S. M. A., has been

kind, and we would have followed him anywhere."

Cadet J. A. Baer, second class, U. S. M. A., has been on duty as a drillmaster with the 12th Infantry, N. Y. V., at Chickamauga, since the first of July. Cadets U. S. Grant and A. P. S. Hyde, also of the same class, have recently been on duty at Camp Black, the former as instructor of the Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers' schools and of guard duty in the 203d N. Y. Inf., Col. Schuyler commanding, and the latter as Adjutant of a battalion of recruits for the 71st Infantry, N. Y. V., under command of Capt. Stoddard.

Lieut. H. S. Cole, U. S. A., and family are at Glen-cood, Minn., for the summer.

Maj. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, who did not go to Porto Rico, has changed his headquarters from Tampa, Fla., to Huntsville, Ala.

Maj. Willoughby Walke, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., an of cer of the Regular Army, is a recent arrival at Jeffer on Barracks, Mo.

Col. John H. Page, 3d U. S. Inf., who recently arrived in New York from Santiago very weak from fever, is now with his family at Fort Snelling, Miss., and im-

The California commandery of the Loyal Legion has issued a neat and handy roster of its members. We note that the first commander was Gen. Schofield, and the last, and present, is Gen. Shafter.

The fact that Naval Constructor Hobson has not been advanced several numbers in his own corps is generally believed to indicate that he has aspirations for the line and will be transferred to it soon after Congress assembles.

sembles.

The "Herald" dispatch from Ponce says that Capt. Biddle, of Co. C, 14th Ohio Volunteers, must stand trial by court martial, to then answer for the conduct of his men during the attack on Guayama. It is alleged that during the slight skirmish Co. C fled panic stricken at the first fire, and their flight spread the alarm, which almost caused a panic in the ranks.

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almost caused a panic in the ranks.

The German Emperor has appointed Capt. Lauff, of the artillery, censor to the Royal Theatre at Wiesbaden. Capt. Lauff is the author of a series of dramas, in which members of the house of Hohenzollern are the heroes. Would it be presuming to suggest to the President the name of one of our distinguished military literary men, Gen. Charles King, for a similar post?

Referring to the effects of the cessation of hostilities on the bureaus at Washington, a press correspondent writes: "There will be no further occasion for Adjt. Gen. Corbin to work eighteen hours a day. That has been about his regular stint, but he has kept not only his health—barring a few days of illness from overwork—but he has maintained a good humor that under the circumstances was marvelous and highly creditable."

Adml. Cervera has politely declined an invitation to

been about his regular stint, but he has kept not only his health—barring a few days of illness from overwork—but he has maintained a good humor that under the circumstances was marvelous and highly creditable."

Adml. Cervera has politely declined an invitation to visit Greensboro, Ala., the home of Lieut. Hobson. In his reply he says: "It would be very gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the laws."

The New York "Times" thinks that the short way with Aguinaldo would be to put him strictly on his good behavior and then knock him on the head if he got troublesome. Our primary object in Manila is to press down the Spaniard, not to exalt Aguinaldo, and we cannot permit any insurgent to interfere with our plans or retard their execution. In Turkey or China, says our contemporary, Aguinaldo would pay for his obstreperousness with his head. George Dewey, of Vermont, and Wesley Merritt, of New York, will doubtless cure this chieftain of his folly, not by removing his head, but by putting knowledge into it. The thing Aguinaldo most needs is to be made to see that he is a prancing fool.

Adolph Sutro, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, who died in that city Aug. 7, was the projector of the great but profitless Sutro tunnel in Nevada. A comparatively poor man when he began it, he became wealthy by unloading his stock on the English market, and when his daughter, Dr. Emma Merritt, was appointed guardian of her father last February, the Sutro estate was appraised at \$2,548,572. Sutro will be remembered in Army circles as the man whose silver tongue persuaded Congress to send a commission of the Constock mines, headed by Gen. Humphreys, then Chief of Engineers. The report of the commission estimated the probable when his more than the surface of th

great attention.

Hon, Thomas B, Reed has been renominated by his constituency in Portland, and said to the convention: "All over the country there is a dearth of political feeling. I never knew less of it in all the years in which I have known of such things. To me this seems fortunate for the country. I do not refer to the war alone. The war is taking care of itself and seems likely to be soon finished by the fighting qualities of our soldiers; qualities not diminished by thrity-three years of peace, and by the skill of our naval gunners, engineers and sailors, which skill the general education of our people seems to have wonderfully increased. The unfaltering courage of both soldiers and sailors is a cause of pride to every American. The problems after the war will be the most troublesome and will demand the most earnest efforts of us all. For my part, I hope that all these problems may be worked out consistently with our time-honored and dearly bought institutions, and with the traditions of our wise forefathers." Evidently the Honorable Speaker is not a jingo. not a jingo

The gossips persist in trying to make the ex-Empress Eugenia accountable for the death of the Prince Imperial. First it was that when he was a little boy and showed fear of his pony she gave the pony a cut with her whip, and the little prince got a fall, the effects of which prevented him from mounting a horse except in one position. When attacked by the Zulus it was the moment's delay necessary to get into this position that gave the savages time to reach him! That story was withdrawn perhaps for the reason that the prince was alone when killed, and no one knows the facts; but another is now on the carpet. It is known that the young man formed a liaison, and when his child was born and the ex-Empress was informed of the fact her rage was intense. She had planned for the marriage of her son with the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. Consequently, wishing at all hazards to break this liaison, she induced the prince to go to Zululand, where he met his death. Probably this story will have its day and then disappear like the other.

Brig. Gens. L. H. Carpenter and S. Snyder have joined Maj. Gen. Coppinger at 4th Army Corps head-quarters at Huntsville, Ala.

Maj. Gen. William Montrose Graham, commanding ne 2d Army Corps, has established his headquarters for he present at Middletown, Pa.

Chief Engr. Franklin J. Schell, U. S. N., who has re-cently been on sick leave, has been assigned to the Rainbow at New York, for duty.

Col. E. R. Kellogg, U. S. A., recently assigned to the 6th Infantry, came home from Cuba on the hospital ship Relief, sick with malarial fever, but is now improving.

Col. Merritt Barber, after a month's sojourn Pownal, Vt., has returned to Governors Islan-sumed duty as Adjutant General of the Do of the East. Departm

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d U. S. Cav., son of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., was expected in New York City this week en route to Montauk Point to report to Maj. Gen. Young.

Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, a most indefatigable offi-cer, has by almost superhuman exertions at last got the great camp at Montauk Point into fairly good order, in time for the arrival of the troops from Cuba.

Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, 7th Army Corps, at acksonville, Fla., has resigned, as the war is now aparently ended and he can consistently leave the service and return to his business in Cambridge, Mass.

Rumor will have it, the Strong family to the contrary notwithstanding, that Capt. P. Bradlee Strong, U. S. V., son of former Mayor Strong, of New York, of Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff, is engaged to Princess Kaiulani, of Ha-weii

Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th U. S. Inf., who was incorrectly reported killed in battle at San Juan on July 1, now at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and although he have very ill, we are pleased to state he is now covalescing.

The 1st Kentucky Vols. sailed Aug. 10 from Newport News for Porto Rico. The 5th Illinois was on board, out received orders to disembark. This therefore marks he exact line at which the dispatch of troops to that sland ceased.

Mai, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his aide, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., were enthusiastically received in Washington, D. C., this week, where the General had been summoned from Jacksonville, Fla., for consultation with reference to the future of Cuba.

erence to the future of Cuba.

Among Porto Rico news we note, with regret, that recently Lieut. Chas. H. Hunter, 4th U. S. Art., was accidentally shot and wounded by a sentry, owing to a misconception of the answer to a challenge. So far as we can learn the injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, wife and daughter of Maj. Gen. Miles, came to New York this week from Amagnsett, L. L., to make arrangements to join the General in Porto Rico, at an early date. They went to Charleston, S. C., and thence on the Obdam to Ponce.

Major General Lawton commands the new Department of Santiago, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood is in immediate charge of the city of Santiago, and Brig. Gen. E. P. Ewers is in charge of the City of Gunntanamo. With such a well qualified trio the conquered province is likely to do well and prosper.

The Columbus Barracks "Herald," referring to the

The Columbus Barracks "Herald," referring to the Gen. John S. Poland, Col. 17th U. S. Inf., says: "Gen. Poland was a fine writer, a rapid sketcher and a deep thinker. He had two lives—one military and the other home. He was handsome and distingue. He wore long mustaches of iron gray; he was as straight as an arrow, and had a keen eye in his head. On horseback he was a centaur."

arrow, and had a keen eye in his head. On horseback he was a centaur."

At Honolulu, July 25, Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding the fourth Manila expedition, was received with State and military ceremonies at the executive building. The General was attended by his aide, Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, and accompanied by Brig. Gen. Humphreys and Lieut. Col. Barry. President Dole was attended by Col. Soper. Majs. Potter and Lackea, and Capts. J. W. Pratt and W. C. Wilder, Jr.

A dispatch from Ponce, Puerto Rico, referring to a review there, says: "Major General Miles was seated on a magnificent bay horse and was accompanied by his entire staff. He wore the new brown canvas uniform of the Army, the two large silver stars of a Major General showing prominently on the collar of his coat. He is in perfect health, and is said to have actually gained in weight since leaving Washington. He has grown brown from exposure to the sun."

A dispatch from Ponce, Puerto Rico, states that the people of that part of the island look upon the Americans as a race of giants, due perhaps to the fact that the first regiments to land were the 2d and 3d Wisconsin Inf., and 16th Pennsylvania. Probably nowhere in the whole Army could one find a similar number of men of equal stature. The Wisconsin men are particularly large, and each one of them would make just about two of the Porto Riconians. These natives are a little people and lightly built.

Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler is quoted as writing: "I think the criticisms upon Maj. Gen. Shafter were very un-

and lightly built.

Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler is quoted as writing: "I think the criticisms upon Maj. Gen. Shafter were very unjust. He has had a hard task, and has performed it successfully and well. He is a man of more than ordinary brain power and administrative ability. The criticism that he did not place himself on the firing line is ridiculous, as on July 1 he was carrying on two fights at the same time—one at Caney and one at San Juan; he had some reserves, and had to place himself where he could see both fights and manage the whole affair, which he did efficiently."

did efficiently."

Describing the appearance of Admiral Cervera in a railroad depot in Boston, a newspaper report says: "It was ten minutes before 9 o'clock, train time, when Admiral Cervera appeared in the rotunda of the station, and a hundred American girls and women rushed at him like football players. They screamed, laughed and even cried in hysterical glee as they seized his hands and shook them. One or two of the more enthusiastic kissed his hand and caressed it between their palms. Then they stroked the back of his coat and added a 'God bless you, Admiral,' as they turned away and wiped the tears from their eyes."

The Army record of Col. Thomas McGregor's family

bless you, Admiral,' as they turned away and wiped the tears from their eyes."

The Army record of Col. Thomas McGregor's family is certainly unique, and enviable, his three sons-in-law being all on duty with the 5th Army Corps in Cuba. Dr. Richard W. Johnson, in the 1st Division Hospital; Dr. Paul Shillock, with the 25th Infantry, and Dr. Leigh A. Fuller, with the 10th Cavalry. Col. McGregor's oldest son, Rob, R. McGregor, holds a Captain's commission in the 1st South Dakota Infantry, of the Philippine expedition, and his second son, Frank, has recently gone out to join his brother's company there. But one child remains at home, a boy of 12 years. Col. McGregor, a veteran of the Civil War, is now under orders to join the 9th Cavalry, having been promoted recently from the 8th, of which regiment he has had command since the beginning of the Spanish war.

Lieut. W. J. Pardee, 25th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in New York City for recruiting duty.

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., who has returned from Cuba ill, is at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gen. E. B. Williston passed through New York this week on his way to Montauk Point, Long Island.

Mai S. Leed, C. E. U. S. A. thinky well of Porter.

Maj. S. S. Leach, C. E., U. S. A., thinks well of Pogonnoc Plains, Conn., as a place of encampment for

Capt. Omar Bundy, 3d U. S. Inf., recently from Sanago, has gone with Mrs. Bundy to Milwaukee, Wis..

Jesse D. Grant, son of the late President, who in San Diego, Cal., has been elected a director of Central Pacific Railroad. Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish Navy, has been or-dered by his government to take the first ship for Spain irrespective of nationality.

irrespective of nationality.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, under recent orders, has joined the cruiser Chicago, preparing for seat the Navy Yard, New York.

Col. and Mrs. L. L. Livingston and the Misses Livingston, of Washington, D. C., are spending the summer at the Jordan, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

1st Sergt. Hall, U. S. A., retired, who recently died near Fort Hamilton, was buried with military honors at Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

Liont J. W. Raylor 3d U. S. Inf. when he landed in

honors at Cypress Hills National Cemetery.

Lieut. J. W. Barker, 3d U. S. Inf., when he landed in New York Aug. 13 from the Seguranca, was in a high fever and was at once driven to the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. C. M. Bailey, wife of Col. C. M. Bailey, 18th U. S. Inf., is living at 1342 Hyde street, San Francisco. Cal., during Col. Bailey's absence on duty in Manila.

Colonel John Biddle Porter, commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Vols., and post at Montchanin, Del., visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week. Lieut. Col. G. C. Richards, with his battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is a recent arrival at Middletown, Pa., for duty with the 2d Army

c. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., on a short rom Fort Hancock, N. J., for the benefit of his is visiting friends at Fort Wadsworth, Staten

Miss Jenkins, sister of Maj. Dunbar Jenkins, recently appointed to the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., will pass next winter in Frederick, Md., where she has many warm friends.

Colonel Thos. H. Barber, 1st New York Vols., will under orders from Major General Merriam, command all the troops at Honolulu and select a site for and estab-

under orders from Major General Merriam, command all the troops at Honolulu and select a site for and establish a military post.

Lieut. E. T. Cole, 6th U. S. Inf., lately on Staten Island, has joined at Fort Thomas, Ky., where a hearty welcome awaited him by those who have had to remain there during the weary days in Cuba.

Maj. James Parker, 12th N. Y. Vol. Inf. (Captain 4th U. S. Cav.) has been detailed on the staff of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, at Chickamanuga Park, Ga., in charge of the general water supply and sanitary work.

Rear Adml. Matsunaga Oki, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, was in Seattle recently on his way to London, to superintend the construction of two cruisers and a battle-ship for his government and study the navies of the world.

Although mild in form, the yellow fever has a very debilitating and depressing effect upon the sufferers. Fifteen officers under Dr. Donaldson's care averaged thirty pounds loss in weight. One officer lost fifty pounds in eleven days.

An irreverent sailor on board the Yankee is quoted as writing to a friend: "While at Norfolk a New York restaurant sent us a carload of beer and a local dominie presented us each with a copy of the New Testament. We have disposed of one and, with the help of the Lord, hope to find time to tackle the other."

hope to find time to tackle the other."

Officers of the Army and Navy will be glad to learn that the Veteran and Hereditary Companions of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States have amended their constitution so as to admit all commissioned officers in the Army and Navy engaged in active service during the Spanish war.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is both bold and prudent, says the New Orleans "Picayune." He realizes that the Luzon insurgents must be promptly and powerfully restrained from entering Manila when it shall capitulate, and the application of the force necessary to exercise that restraint will mean war with those people. Some time ago a German officer took some harmless

Some time ago a German officer took some harmless photographs on one of the small islands in the bay of Hong Kong. He was arrested by the English officers and condemned to three months' imprisonment and payment of a fine. The German government intervened, a new trial was ordered, and the imprudent officer got off with a nominal fine.

with a nominal fine.

Mrs. Ricketts, widow of Maj. Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, U. S. A., arrived, a few days ago, in Washington from San Jose, Cvl. On her way over she broke her wrist, Her son, Basil, of the Rough Riders, is with her. He still carries the bullet received at San Juan. Her sonin-law, Asst. Surg. Chauncey Burr, U. S. N., is with the U. S. monitor Monterey at Manila.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, issued orders early in the week raising the censorship on all cable messages except in Cuba and Porto Rico, and in those islands it has been limited to cipher messages and messages obviously detrimental to the United States. The charge of \$1.17 a word for dispatches to Puerto Rico is a sufficient embargo on intercourse.

The President has selected Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., for appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and he will be examined at New York Aug. 16. Young Lee, at the outbreak of the war, was appointed Second Lieutenant of Volunteers, and assigned to his father's staff with young Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant. He is about 21 years of age, and anxious for military life.

Few more pathetic sights have been witnessed than the arrival of our gallant soldiers at Montauk Point, L. I. As one writer says: "Some poor fellows, too weak to walk, got aboard the heavy wagons with the baggage, and at the welcomes from the onlookers made futle attempts to smile. There were few of these, however, for the good sea air on the trip up had brought color to many a faded face.

color to many a faded race.

Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., who has been engaged in mustering in the 2d West Virginia Volunteers, at Charleston, makes a flattering report of that regiment both in quality of its material and rapid development in discipline and drill. The staff officers are Col. Delphy, T. E. Casteel, lately Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the State Guard; Lieut. Col. O'Brien Moore, Maj. Howard Atkinson, son of the Governor; Maj. Charles D. Elliott, Lieut. J. C. Gluck, Q. M., and Lieut. Archer. Adjt. Archer, Adjt.

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The President has been obliged to decline a request by Maj. Gen. Breckinridge to review 40,000 troops at Chickamauga, as his pressing duties prevent. In his reply the President says: "The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his Government, and wherever that chances to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the Nation's gratitude."

A recent press dispatch from Sayannah says: Lieut.

ernment, and wherever that chances to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the Nation's gratitude."

A recent press dispatch from Savannah says: Lieut. Col. A. S. Reaves, who has been having a newspaper controversy with Col. P. H. Ray, commanding the 3d U. S. Vol. Infantry (immunes), because the Colonel threatened to have him court martialed after Cuba was reached, was not permitted to command his battalion. Col. Ray says he is not mentally able to do so, and that he will surely have an investigation when he reaches Santiago. The men were put an board the transport in splendid shape.

The Chaplain of the 2d Oregon, now at Manila, is described as "a blue Presbyterian, in spite of the fact that his grandfather drew lots with his grandmother to see whether she would marry him or not. He operates, therefore, as a second cause of a gamble, and as the Westminster creed or some other creed that the Presbyterians use particularly disclaims divine responsibility for second causes, his position is anomalous, but he holds his own with the whole Oregon contingent in intellectual battle, and stands ready at any time to add muscular force to persuasive logic."

The Midland "Monthly" publishes an account, by Francis W. Austin, of Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, of the 24th U. S. Infantry, who was desperately wounded in the assault upon Santiago in the charge of Friday, July 2. Capt. Ducat is a native of Chicago, and has had the usual varied experience of an Army officer. He served as Military Instructor in the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Ill., from which, with an attendance of from 700 to 800, there are now probably not fewer than 300 former students in the Army and Navy. Of the attendance of the present year not less than 50 entered the Army.

In thanking Hon. L. F. Livingston, M. C. from Georgia, for introducing the resolution of thanks to Admiral Dewey, the Admiral says: "It is a source of medical for the Army."

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on such matters. He has a very large acquaintance in Army circles and his friends will rejoice with him in his promotion.

When Volunteers were called for for Alaska Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf., obtained the detail and served with Maj. Rucker and Capt. Eldridge until the 14th 16th for Manila. After the departure of the first contingent he was assigned to the command of one of the new companies to be recruited in San Francisco. So many Berkeley and Stanford boys and society swells joined that it was soon known as the dude company. This second battalion sailed on the Pueblo with Gen. Otis for Manila. Lieut. Field enlisted in Capt. Fontaine's troop of the 8th Cavalry and served three years, when he passed the examination for a commission, standing No. 4 in 22 candidates. He was assigned to the 14th Infantry and served at Vancouver. Though his service has been entirely on the Pacific coast, Lieut. Field has many friends in the East. He is a son of Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art.

Among the big and handsome men of Gen. Wilson's staff is Major Eli D. Hoyle, Chief Ordnance Officer, says a Ponce dispatch. He is tall, and although trim in figure, solid. He stepped into a native shop to get some matches. After he had been waited on, the proprieto beckoned to him. The gesture, Major Hoyle says, was such as a back-country storekeeper in America would use to indicate that he wanted you to step into a back room and try a nip of moonshine whisky. It was his intention to refuse, when the man's manner overcame his scruples and he followed him in. They presently emerged into a back apartment. Here, however, instead of finding a bottle with whisky clear as water, such as the moonshiner makes, there stood some platform scales, and the shopkeeper, with anxious look, motioned for Major Hoyle to step upon it. Major Hoyle may have been disappointed, but he did not betray it, and being good natured, he got upon the scales. The native manipulated the weights until the scale balanced at 195 pounds. Then with wide open eyes he looked over t

pounds. Then with whe copies and exclaimed in wonder, "Mucha, Mucha."

It is now settled that the Hon. George Curzon, who has won great reputation as Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, will be appointed Viceroy of India, an office which is nothing short of regal. The Viceroy is, in fact and local rank, a king, superior even to the Prince of Wales in India, so that when the latter visited that country he could not meet the then Viceroy officially. Probably a hundred princes of ancient lineage are subject to the Viceroy's orders and there is said to be only one fly in his ointment. The India office can sometimes "make it nasty" for him! The appointment of Mr. Curzon is a remarkable tribute to his ability, for since the time of Lawrence it has been the uniform practice to give this office to some Englishman of high rank. However, Mr. Curzon is the son of a lord and, it is reported, will be made a peer before his appointment. Last of all, this appointment will place an American woman near the Viceregal throne! Mrs. Curzon was Miss Leiter, of Chicago, a sister, we presume, of the Napoleon of wheat speculation, who has just met his Waterloo. The office of Viceroy is like that of our President in that it conveys no rank to the occupant's wife, so that Lady Curzon to be will not ascend a throne, but she will be at the head of a formal and brilliant society. "the first lady" of a great empire. She spent much time in Washington a few years ago, and has many friends there.

Advices from Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 15, announce the viceroy is the content of the office of the Santiago, on that date of the 5th Regiment of im-

Advices from Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 15, announce the prival there on that date of the 5th Regiment of impunes which was ordered to garrison Morro Castle.

LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

General Wheeler's official report of the part taken by the cavalry at Santiago is the only one so far published in which not only the killed, wounded and missing are given, but also the strength of the various commands. This is in accordance with the rule which was observed in the Confederate Army, and through which alone is it possible to get a correct measure of the work done by an organization. The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of May 7 last, urged the adoption of this rule. it possible to get a correct an organization. The Army and Navy Journal in its issue of May 7 last, urged the adoption of this rule, but so far General Wheeler is the only officer who has carried it out. Basing the percentages on the entire force, the account stands thus:

—Officers and men—

1st Brigade.		Kld & wnd.	Percent.
3d Cavalry	443	56 58 23	12.6 13.1 10.
2d Brigade.	1,114	137	12.3
1st Cavalry 10th Cavalry 1st Vol. Cavalry	542	61 85 91	11.10 15.68 16.80
Division		237 374	14.75 13.75

General Wheeler estimates that only 85 per cent. of his command were engaged. On this basis his regiments

10th Cavalry	P										79	19.7	4
1st Vol. Ca	va	ılı	гу	7							90	19.5	1
6th Cavalry											58	15.4	0
3d Cavalry												14.9	0
1st Cavalry												13.7	1
th Cavalry						į.					23	12.3	ō
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GENERAL SHAFTER TO SECRETARY ALGER.

GENERAL SHAFTER TO SECRETARY ALGER.

Secretary Alger received a personal letter from Maj. Gen. Shafter, describing at length the situation in Santiago and making some explanations in regard to his conduct of the campaign. This extract from the letter was given to the press:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, Ang. 4, 1898.
"The Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Gen. Alger: Your kind letter of July 25 was handed me yesterday by Maj. Sniffen. I thank you and the President for the confidence you express in my ability to handle the matters intrusted to me here. The number taken ill in my command is very great, as you will see, though not very much greater than those returned to duty, and the death rate is not at present alarming, although it is steadily on the increase, and the doctors tell me that the fever, malarial and otherwise, is constantly presenting more virulent features. Every effort possible is made to guard ships bringing supplies to the Army, but it is almost impossible to enforce it when ships must be unloaded and men necessarily must come together in discharging and receiving cargo. The great trouble is that the people themselves have no fear of infection, and unless you have a guard over every individual man it is almost impossible to keep them from mingling.

"The silver question has settled itself, and American silver is received the same as American paper. The missing, I believe, have nearly all been accounted for. Not a single man was captured, and the only men now missing are those that were killed in the thick brush and whose bodies have never been found. The country has been scoured faithfully for bodies. This was done a short time after the battle. The camps now occupied are measurably good. They certainly are on the best ground that is in the vicinity, and slight changes of location can be made. The difficulty in separating camps of an Army of this size is on account of the great difficulty of supplying them with necessary food, especially during

The case of Capt. Carter, C. E., is still before the Secretary for action and so far has not received his consideration. It is understood that in addition to the other findings of the court martial which have been recorded in the "Journal," that there is another coming under the one hundredth Article of War which provides that officers may be subjected to complete ostracism by their brother officers of the Army when found guilty of serious offences. This article provides punishment for officers of the Regular service who may converse with one found guilty under its provisions.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War. GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 18, D. CAL., AUG. 5, 1898.

Referring to G. O. 100, c. s., A. G. O., It is considered advisable that the opinion of the Board of Medical Officers shall be appropriately endorsed on the certificate of disability. This can be done on the right hand margin, for example, as follows: "Discharge recommended, disability existed prior (subsequent) to enlistment" or "discharge not recommended," to be aigned officially by the President of the Board. No other report of examination is required.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam:

JOHN B. BENNET,

1st Lieut., 7th Inf., Aide, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 21, DEPT. COLORADO, AUG. 6, 1898.
Maj. James Canby, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is announce
as Chief Paymaster of the Department of Colorado.

G. O. 119, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 11, 1898.

Par. 1301, of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 65,
H. Q. A., A. G. O., June 7, 1898, is further amended to read
as follows:

H. Q. A., A. G. O., June 7, 1898, is further amended to read as follows:

Payments to Officers.

1301. The following officers, in addition to those whose pay is fixed by law, are entitled to pay as mounted officers: Officers of the staff corps below the rank of Major, officers eving with troops of cavalry, officers of a light battery duly organised and equipped, authorised aldes duly appointed, officers serving as military attachés to the embassies and legations of the United States at foreign capitals, officers serving with companies of mounted infantry, and officers of utry which in the opinion of the Secretary of War, or the department or corps commander, requires them to be mounted and so certified by him on their pay vouchers.

Acting Judge Advocates of military departments, duly detailed, are entitled, while so serving, to the rank, pay and allowances of Capitans of cavalry. Battalion Adjutants are entitled to mounted pay upon the certificate of their regimental commanders that they are on duty which requires them to be mounted.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 28, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 26, 1896.

I. A circular letter from the Treasury Department to collectors of customs suspending special regulations previously made concerning the export of coal during the war with Spain and substitutes the following regulation: "Collector of customs may clear vessels with cargoes of coal on concerning such clearance. The export of coal to ports in Spain or the Spanish possessions is prohibited, but coal may be cleared as above to ports or places in possession of the unlitary or naval forces of the United States. If, however, in any special instance you have reason to apprehend that the coal may be destined directly or indirectly for the energy of the United States, you will withhold clearance and communicate promptly with the Department."

II. The following decision has been made and is published.

II. The following decision has been lished:
Full Dress Uniforms.—Recruits will not be required to draw full dress uniforms, as during the war now existing none but field or undress uniforms are worn by the enlisted men in the field. (Order Sec. War, Aug. 3, .08—104936 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 29, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 8, 1898.

Publishes list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has compiled with Section 2, act of Aug. 13, 1894, and A. R., 577, to present date.

By order of the Secretary of War.

By corporation of the Secretary of War.

By Corporation of the Secretary of War. H. C. CORBIN. A. G.

G. O. 120, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 15, 1808.

By direction of the President, the camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., shall hereafter be known and designated as Camp Wikoff, in honor of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf., who was killed at the head of his brigade, July 1, 1808, at Santiago, Cubs.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. COBBIN, A. G.

CIR. 82, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 15, 1898.

The following letter from the Treasury Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and attention is invited to par. 584, of the Army Regulations:

and attention is invited to par. 584, of the Army Regulations:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1898.

To the Hon. the Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that the bond of the North American Trust Company, as fiscal agents of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, duly executed in the penal sum of \$250,000, has this day been approved and referred to the Auditor for the War Department for file. Respectfully yours,

The North American Trust Company, of New York, having been designated by the Treasury Department as fiscal agents of the United States at Santiago, Cuba, are represented there by Mr. S. M. Jarvis.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 31, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 12, 1898.

Owing to the number of incorrect and incomplete final statements daily presented to Paymasters for settlement, it is apparent that the obligations of officers issuing such statements are not fully understood, and the result is great inconvenience to discharged soldiers, who are obliged to return to their late commanding officers to have necessary corrections made, and liability of Paymasters to overpay, when the account of the soldier is not fully and properly stated.

In order that there may be uniformity in the issue of final statements, the following instructions, complied from the Army Regulations, will be strictly observed.

"It should be borne in mind that overpayments caused by erroneous final statements."

We omit the instructions which are covered by pars 140 and 150, A. R., and G. O. 190, A. G. O., 1898, published in our issue of July 23, 1898, page 859.

TROOPS FOR HONOLULU.

TROOPS FOR HONOLULU.

The 3d Battalion, 2d Regt. Vol. Engra., is assigned to station at Honolulu, Hawaii. Post Q. M. Sergt, Thomas Patton, U. S. A., will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the steamer Charles Nelson, for duty at that post. Maj. James T. Chase and Cos. C. I. K. L. and M. List N. Y. Vol. Inf., are assigned to station at Honolulu, Hawaii. The following designated officers, enlisted men and civilians will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the steamers Charles Nelson and Lakme, and will be in readiness to embark on those steamers not later than 11 o'clock a. m., on Aug. 5: Maj. James T. Chase and Cos. C. I. K. L. and M. 1st N. Y. Vol. Inf.; part of Co. K., 2d Regt. U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Asst. Surg. Maj. Thos. Patton, U. S. A.; Sergeant Major, Ist N. Y. Vol. Inf.; one nospital steward, ist N. Y. Vol. Inf., and four privates Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; Capt. F. J. H. Ricken, with 3d Battalion, 2d Regt. U. S. Vol. Engrs. (excepting one officer and thirty-eight enlisted men provided for on steamer Charles Nelson; Hosp. Stwd. T. E. Wetzell, U. S. A. (S. O. 100, D. Cal., Aug. 4)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Barry, 1st Battalion Heavy Art. Cal. Vols. (S. O. 100, D. Cal., Aug. 4)

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G. O. 23, DEPT. GULF, AUG. 15, 1898.
Maj. John M. K. Davis, Inspr. Gen. U. S. V., is announce
as Inspector General of the Department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS. *

The resignation of Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 17, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, U. S. V., now at Jacksonville, Fla., will proceed to Cambridge, Mass., and upon his arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Brig. Gen. Henry Carroft, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and await orders. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Maj. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 5th Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Fig., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The sick leave granted Capt. John J. Sehon, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended five months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, A. G. U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The sick leave granted Maj. Henry T. Allen, A. A. G. U. S. V., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Inspr. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to Sandlake, N. Y., on official business. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12. Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Inspr. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the alleged misconduct of the members of the 3d Va. Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 26, S. O. 183, H. Q. A., Aug. 5, 1898, as relates to Capt. George L. Goodale, A. Q. M. U. S. V., is temporarily suspended, and he will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.) Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Q. M. General of the Army for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.) Maj. Thomas Cruse, Q. M. U. S. V., is relieved from duty at St. Louis, Mo., and from station in Washington, D. C., and will proceed at once to Chickamauga Park for assignment to duty as Division Quartermaster, under the direction of Brig. Gea. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. V., commanding 3d Division, 1st Anny Corps. (H. Q. A. Aug. 12.)

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Dectance, Ohio, on official business. (S. O. 60, D. L., Aug. 13.)

of Brig. 18th. Amy Corps. (H. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Detaince, Ohlo, on official business. (S. O. 60, D. L., Aug. 15.)

Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Middletown, Pa., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Capt. Thomas L. Grasselli, A. Q. M. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Q. M. General for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Maj. Frederick von Schrader, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Q. M. General of the Army for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will report to the Q. M. General of the Army for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Capt. Jeremiah Z. Dare, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will report to the Q. M. General of the Army for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles E. Flynn (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Battery I, 2d Art.), now at Fort Caswell, N. C., is assigned to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

1898, from Sergeant Battery 1, 2d Arl.), now at Fort Caswell, N. C., is assigned to duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Will Edwards (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Co. C., 8th Inf.), now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., is assigned to temporary duty at that station. (Hr. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Beach R. Douglas (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Q. M. Sergeant 1st Inf.), now in Cuba, will be sent to Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Majs. John Joy Edson, Jr., Thomas C. Goodman and Chas. E. Stanton, Additional Paymasters U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
The following transfers are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry N. Clarke (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Troop H, 5th Cav.), now at Fort Clark, Tex., to Montauk Point, N. Y.; Post Q. M. Sergt. John H. Supple (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Q. M. Sergeant 5th Inf.) now at Tampa, Fla., to Montauk Point, N. Y.; Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Q. M. Sergeant 6th Art.), now at Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Delaware, Del.; Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Halbwachs (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Battery B, 7th Art.) now at Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Post Q. M. Sergt. Langhorne Allen (appointed Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Battery I, 7th Art.), now at Fort Montroe, Va., to Sheridan Point, Va. (H. Q. A., Aug. 11, 1898, from Sergeant Battery I, 4th Art.), now at Fort Montro, Va., to Sheridan Point, Va. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Maj. Frederick von Schrader, Q. M. U. S. V., will pro-

Point, N., 1898, from 1st Sergeant Datter, Va. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13, 1898, from 1st Sergeant Datter, Va. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Maj. Frederick von Schrader, Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Middletown, Pa., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q. M. U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Key West, Fla., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Frederick A. Smith, C. S. U. S. V., recently appoint-il proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as C. S., Dept. of to relieve Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S. (H. Q. A., ed, will proceed to Chicket, and Cokaloosa M. Smith, C. S. (Lakes, to relieve Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S. (Lakes, to relieve Maj. Edward Maj. Edward W. Bach, C. C. S. U. S. V. (S. O. 107, D. D., Aug. B.)

Aug. 21.

Comy. Sergt. John Flach will proceed to New York for Comy. Sergt. John Flach will proceed to New York for Comy. Sergt. John Flach will proceed to New York for Comy.

Aug. 9.)
Comy. Sergt. John Flach will proceed to New York for duty on hospital ship Missouri. (Fort Constitution, Aug. 11.)
Maj. Solomon F. Thorn, C. S. U. S. V., recently appointed, will report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Capt. James A. Logan, C. S. U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary on staff of Gen. Breckinridge. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Leave for 15 days, on account of sickness, is granted Maj. Morris C. Foote, C. S. U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Leave for 15 days, on account of sickness, is granted Maj. Morris C. Foote, C. S. U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. William J. Hughes, U. S. A., will proceed from Baltimore, Md., to Fort Monroe, Va., to await transportation by steamship Obdam to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Stevens, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth and report for duty. (S. O. 181, D. E., Aug. 13.)

Hosp. Stwd. J. G. McWilliams, U. S. A., is changed from San Diego Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 96, D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

Hosp. Stwd. J. G. McWilliams, U. S. A., will be sent to camp near Fort Winfield Scott, for temporary duty with the Regular troops encamped there. (S. O. 96, D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

Hosp. Stwd. George S. Carty, will report to the C. O., camp at Waco, Ga., to relieve Acting Hosp. Stwd. Walter M. Johnson, who will proceed to camp at Lithia Springs, Ga., for duty. (S. O. 81, D. G., Aug. 10.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park: T. H. Landor and Harry A. Barnhardt. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

2d Lieut. Edward F. Taggart, 1st Md. Vol. Inf., having resigned, is honorably discharged. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The orders directing A. A. Surg. John B. Alcorn, U. S. A., to proceed from Athens, Ohio, to Chickamauga, Ga., is amended so as to direct him to proceed from Gallipolis, Ohio, to Chickamauga. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Maj. Leonard B. Almy, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 2d Army Corps, and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Tanne File and report in person to Lieut.

Maj. Leonard B. Army Corps, and from duty with the 2d Army Corps, and Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg. 4th Army Corps, to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba for duty: W. L. Coleman, John F. Cronin, L. De Poorter and John B. Sewell. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

A. A. Surg. D. J. Johnson, now at Fort Warren, is assigned to duty at that post, relieving Maj. Charles B. Byrne, Surg., who will return to Plattsburg Barracks. (S. O. 180, D. E., Aug. 12.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

The following

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., White the Communication of the Commu

will proceed to Fort Monto.

Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg. U. S. A., for transportation by the U. S. transport Obdam to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty: John N. Goltra, Buffalo, and Michael E. Hughes. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the U. S. steamer Obdam to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty: Charles W. Farr and Edward A. Southail, Buffalo, and Jas. Reagles, Schenectady. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas B. Dowden, U. S. A., will proceed to camp at Newman, Ga., for duty. (S. O. S4, D. G., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Surg. John Horni, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (S. O. 84, D. G., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Surg. A. A. Balley, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty. (S. O. 84, D. G., Aug. 13.)

Par. 25, S. O. 184, H. Q. A., Aug. (1898, is amended so that the name of the Acting Assistant Surgeon referred to in that order shall read O. C. Helse, instead of O. C. Helss. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Surg. E. Nunez, U. S. A., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Isiand, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Surg. George R. Plummer, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Key West, Fla., and will report at Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Greenewalt, U. S. A., is relieved from Chambersburg, Pa., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

So much of par. 54, S. O. 180, H. Q. A., Aug. 2, as relates to A. A. Surg. Leonidas H. Muston. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted A. A. Surg. Leonidas H. Muston. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at Tampa, Fla., and will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty: Duncan S. Werth and Herbert M. Huston. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

S. Werth and Herbert M. Huston. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted
A. A. Surg. Leonidas H. Mintzer, U. S. A. (H. Q. A.,
Aug. 13.)
Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at Tampa, Fla., and will proceed
to Huntsville, Ala., and report in person to the Commanding General, 4th Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)
Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 5th Army Corps, and will proceed by first transport from Santiago de Cuba to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)
A. A. Surg. William F. Skinner, U. S. A., will proceed
from St. Thomas, Pa., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N.
Y., for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)
Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted
Maj. Paul Clendenin, Brigade Surg. U. S. V. (H. Q. A.,
Aug. 15.)
A. A. Surg. Frank Donaldson, U. S. A., will proceed to
Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A.,
Aug. 13.)
A. A. Surg. John H. Grant, U. S. A., will proceed from
Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A.,
Aug. 13.)
Maj. John P. Dodge, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed
to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A.,
Aug. 13.)
Cant. Francis A. Winter. Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed

Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13)

Maj. John P. Dodge, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Maj. C. C. Byrne, Surg., is appointed Summary Court. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 17.)

Brigade Surg. E. R. Morris, Maj., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty at the Division Field Hospital, Camp Meriam, Presidio, Cal., and will report to Brig. Gen. Charles King for duty with troops embarking on U. S. transport Arizona. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

The foliowing assignments are made: Asst. Surg. Henry Page, U. S. A., to duty with the 3d Battalion, 15th U. S. Inf., and will accompany it on the U. S. transport Arizona. Acting Asst. Surg. C. F. DeMay, to duty with the 3d Battalion, 23d U. S. Inf., and will accompany it on the U. S. transport Arizona. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

Capt. Ira Ladd, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to his regiment for duty. (S. O. 106, D. Cal., Aug. 11.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Henry du R. Phelan, U. S. A., is re-

at the Division Figure 1 and will report to his regiment for duty. (5).

Aug. 11.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Henry du R. Phelan, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Recruiting Rendezvous in San Francisco, and will report to the C. O., Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (8. O. 106, D. Cal., 11.)

Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (S. U. 200,
Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (S. U. 200,
Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (S. U. S. V., will report
to Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., for transportation to
the Philippine Islands, for duty. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug.
12)

Z. Taylor Malaby is relieved from duty

the Philippine Islands, for duty. (8. O. 107, D. Cal., Aog. 12.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Z. Taylor Malaby is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to San Francisco and report to Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., for duty with troops embarking on the U. S. transport Arizona. (8. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

Ist Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Governors Island, N. Y., and report for temporary duty at Bedloe's Island. (S. O. 186, D. E., Aug. 18.)

Acting Asst. Surgs. George B. Laurason and G. H. Fondé, U. S. A., now in New York awaiting orders, will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y., and report for duty. (S. O. 186, D. E., Aug. 18.)

A. A. Surg. W. O. Taylor, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Expeditionary Forces, for duty at the Division Field Hospital. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

Leave until and inclusive of Sept. 1, 1898, is granted Maj. Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg. U. S. V. (H. Q. A. Aug. 18.)

The resignation of Maj. Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg. U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1898. (H. Q. A. Aug. 16.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg. U. S. V. (H. Q. A. Aug. 16.)

The resignation of Maj. Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surg. U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is relieved from further duty with the 4th Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Joseph M. Heiler, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff. Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., 4to await transportation by first transport to Santiago de Cuba, for duty: William H. Aylesworth, Louis J. Genella, C. J. Kenworthy, G. W. Luster, J. M. Lindsley, E. F. McClendon, W. E. Moody, W. H. Reynolds, O. W. Stone, Batt Smith, A. L. Izlar. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamanga Park, Ga., for duty: William E. Stemen and E. D. Meeker. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The laave granted Maj. Louis S. Tesson, Surg. U. S. A., is the stended two monts on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

A. A., Surg. George M. Bradfield, U. S. A., will proceed

Aug. 16.)
A. A. Surg, George M. Bradfield, U. S. A., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)
A. A. Surg, John E. Brackett, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. William H. Arthur, Chlef Surg. U. S. V., in charge of U. S. A. hospital ship Missouri, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)
A. A. Surg. Frank I. Disbrow, U. S. A., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the U. S. steamer Obdam to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Charleston, S. C., to await transportation by the U. S. steamer Obdam to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)
A. A. Surg. George W. Pattison, U. S. A., will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)
Lieut. Col. Yalery Havard, Chief Surg. U. S. V., will re-

Aug. 17.)

Lleut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surg. U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santiago, for duty as Chief Surgeon. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Far. 1, S. O. 84, c. s., D. G., relieving A. A. Surg. A. A. Balley, U. S. A., from duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., and directing him to proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., is revoked. (S. O. 85, D. G., Aug. 16.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed om Chicago, Ill., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and make ayment to the 7th U. S. Vols. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Par. 1, S. O. 76, c. s., D. G., is amended so as to require Maj. George T. Holloway, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., to pay the troops stationed at St. Simons Island, Ga., and Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., to pay the troops stationed at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., on the muster of July 31, 1898, instead of Maj. Fred. N. Rix, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V. (S. O. S3, D. G., Aug. 12.)

Maj. Michael F. Sheary, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Maj. William B. Schofield, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., for duty, and to accompany him to Manila. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed at once to Newport Newa, Va., for the purpose of paying the 5th Ill, Vol. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.).

Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Camp McKinley, near Des Moines, ia., and pay, in person, the two light batterles of Iowa Volunteers stationed thereat Maj. William Monaghan, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Leedy, Topeka, Kan., and pay, in person, the 23d Kan. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 40, D. Mo., Aug. 9.)

The following assignment is made for payment of troops on muster of July 31, 1898, in Dept. of Lakes: Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., the Wisconsin Volunteer troops at Camp Douglas, Wis., at Fort Brady, Mich., and Alliance, Ohio; Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., the Solin, Maj. Edward A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., the Solin, Maj. Redward A. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 10, 1898, (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The resignation of Maj. Samuel R. McMillan, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 10, 1898, (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The following assignments of Additional Paymasters, U. S. V., are made: Maj. Junius G. Sanders, to duty in the Dept. of the Colorado, with station at Denver, Colo.; Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, to duty in the Dept. of the Colorado, with station at Denver, Colo.; Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, to duty in the Dept. of the Lakee, with station at Chicago, Ili. (H. Q.

station at Omana, Dept. of the Lakes, with station at Chicago, III. (Ed. V. C.), Dept. of the Lakes, with station at Chicago, III. (Ed. V. C.), Aug. 16.)

Maj. William H. Stillwell, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take station there. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to and pay the troops encamped at the points designated: Maj. George A. Vandegrift, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., at camp near Fort McPherson, Ga.; Majs. William B. Graham and Glen H. Logan, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., at camp near Lithia Springs, Ga.; Maj. Henry B. Twombly, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., at camp near Newnan, Ga. (S. O. S6, D. G., Aug. 16.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ist Lieut. Tracy O. Dickson, Ord. Dept., will proceed to se works of the Garvin Machine Company, New York City, Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of machines. I. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Maj. William J. Nicholson, Chief Odr. Officer U. S. V., ill proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Brig. en. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Ordnance filcer of the division under his command. (H. Q. A., ug. 13.)

will proceed to Chickenianage will proceed officer of the division under his command. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the works of Robert Poole & Son Com; any, Woodberry Station, Baltimore, Md., to the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Fa., on business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Par. 23, S. O. 187, H. Q. A., Aug. 10, 1898, relating to Maj. Clarence P. Townsiey, Chief Ordnance Officer U. S. V., is revoked, and he will report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U. S. V., for duty as an assistant in the preparation of a report on the organization of the slege train and its equipment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the slege train and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for assignment to duty as C. O. O. of a division. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., will make visits to the works of the Braeburn Steel Company, Pa., and the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, Demmiler, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriage material and projectiles. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Maj. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., will proceed to Matervilet Arsenal, N. Y., on business pertaining to the fabrication of 12-inch mortars. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)
Capt. Charles E. Pellew, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)
Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)
1st Lleut. Peter J. Reddy and 2d Lieut. Byron B. Daggett, U. S. V., are assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)
Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Maj. Gustave W. S. Stevens, U. S. V. Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)
2d Lieut. Carl Darnell, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)
The following changes in stations of officers of the U. S. V. Signal Corps are made: 1st Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson and 2d Lieut. William C. Cannon, now on duty with the 3d Army Corps, at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Chicknauga Park, Ga., and report in person to Capt. Samuel S. Sample, U. S. V. Signal Corps, for duty; 2d Lieut. Byron B. Daggett, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Va., and report to the Acting Signal Officer, 2d Army Corps, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)
Leave for 20 days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, U. S. V. Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

CHAPLAINS.

The sick leave, on Surgeon's certificate, granted Post Chaplain Jos. A. Potter, U. S. A., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

2d Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 1st Cav., will proceed from Des Moines, Ia., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

The leave granted Vet. Surg. William H. Going, 1st Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.) 3D CAVALRY.

Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav., now on sick leave at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will report in person to the Commanding General at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

4TH CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. G. H. Cameron, 4th Cav., will proceed with the Tacoma and cargo to Manila Bay and report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific. (S. O. 100, D. Cal., Aug. 4).

1. Leave for 10 days, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav. (S. O. 128, D. Col., Aug. 8).

1. Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav., is assigned station with the headquarters of his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

Par. 18, S. O. 147, June 23, 1896, as amended by par. 6, S. O. 160, H. Q. A., July 9, 1898, is further amended so as to direct 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., to proceed to Middletown, Pa., for the purpose indicated. (H. Q. A., Leave for one month, from Aug. 8, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averlli, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

STH CAVALRY.

Leave for 14 days is granted 2d Lleut. Samuel F. Dallam, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (8. O. 107, D. D., Aug. 9.)
The 10 days' leave granted Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 46, D. Mo., Aug. 9.)

9TH CAVALRY.

The orders which directed Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav., to join his regiment, is amended to direct him to pro-

sland, H. Q. Leav

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1st L from de at Her Comma Ga., fo

ed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., within two ys over and above the time necessary to reach it in the linary course, for duty with his regiment. (H. Q. A.,

ordinary course, for duty with his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

10TH CAVALRY.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Leave for 20 days, from Aug. 6, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th U. S. Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Par. 17, S. O. 179, H. Q. A., Aug. 1, 1898, relating to Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 10th U. S. Cav., is amended so as to direct him to join his regiment at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cav., Troop E, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

1ST ARTILLERY.

1ST ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, 1st Art., will proceed from Fort Morgan, Ala., to Tybee Island, Ga., for duty with Battery F. 1st Art., as attached thereto. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.) 2d Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art., is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty with Battery A, of his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Corps. Thomas J. Guilfoll, Robert Brady, Robert McMillan, Charles Jaycot, Frederick De Hart and Pvts. William J. Kane and Alexander Johnston, K, 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.
Corpl. R. McDonald, B, 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

J. Kane and Alexander Johnston, moted to Sergeant.

Corpl. R. McDonaid, B, 2d Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corpl. R. McDonaid, B, 2d Art., now at Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fia., will report at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., for medical treatment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Ist Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, thence to Fort Hamilton, and return to Governors Island, on public business. (S. O. 185, D. E., Aug. 17.)

Capt. J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Adams, Aug. 17.)

2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Adams, Aug. 17.)

2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Long Island Head, Mass., Aug. 14.)

Following have been promoted to Sergeant: Pvt. George Smith, F, 2d Art., Corpls. J. A. Beard, W. Devaney, Thos. McGovern and Pvt. J. Walker, E; Corpls. P. P. Birchall and A. Viney, C.

Corpls. H. Smith, M. E. Flood, A. Buhler and J. Handley, M. 2d Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corpl. T. J. Waldron, Pvts. H. R. Kotsch and J. E. Flaherty, D, 2d Art., have been appointed Sergeants.

Lieut. E. Carpenter, 2d Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Caswell, Aug. 15.)

2d Lieut. Fox Conner, 2d Art., now temporarily attached to Battery D, of that regiment, is assigned to that battery. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

3D ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., Recruiting Officer, International Control of the Contr

3D ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., Recruiting Officer, is appointed A. Q. M. of the recruiting station in San Francisco. (S. O. 102, D. Cal., Aug. 6.)

Capt. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art. will return to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 104, D. Cal., Aug. 9.)

2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d Art., will report to the C. O., and Battallon, 18th Inf., at Camp Merritt, for duty, and will proceed with that battallon to Manila. (S. O. 104, D. Cal., Aug. 9.)

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proceed with that battalion to Manua.

Aug. 9.)

Battery A, 3d Art., is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will be outsited for duty in Alaska. (8. O. 106, D. Cal., Aug. 11.)

2d Lieut. Edward Kimmel, 3d Art., will report to the C. O. 3d Battalion, 18th Inf., at Camp Merritt, for duty and to accompany it, at the proper time, to Manila. (8. O. 103, D. Cal., Aug. 8.)

4TH ARTILLERY.

D. Cal., Aug. 8.)

4TH ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Sheridan Point, Va., Aug. 12.)
Corpls, C. M. Dunham and T. H. Appleby, A, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.
Capt. F. Fuger, 4th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Battery Point, Del., Aug. 12.)
Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., is appointed Summary Court at Fort Monroe, to act in all cases pertaining to the enlisted men of the artillery arm of the Regular service. (G. O. 61, Art. School, Aug. 18.)

STH ARTILLERY.

5TH ARTILLERY.

Leave for seven days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted at Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art. (8, O. 180, D. E., Aug. 12.)
The C. O., Battery H. 5th Art. will send an escort to

2d Lleut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art. (8, O. 180, D. E., Aug. 12.)
The C. O., Battery H. 5th Art., will send an escort to Cypress Hills Cemetery with remains of Pvt. McLeod, 9th Mass. Vol. Inf. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 13.)

6TH ARTILLERY.

2d Lleut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art., will temporarily perform duties of Recruiting Officer and Adjutant. (Fort Hancack, Aug. 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lleut. I. N. Lewis, 6th Art. (8, O. 184, D. B., Aug. 15.)
Pvt. E. Connolly, B, 6th Art., has been appointed Q. M. Sergeant of the regiment.

7TH ARTILLERY.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, 7th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Winthrop, Mass., Aug. 17.)

1ST INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.,

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

2D INFANTRY.
Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Lutz. 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

3D INFANTRY.

Maj. J. M. J. Sanno, 3d Inf., Acting Inspr. Gen., Dept. of Lakes, will proceed to and Inspect Post Norman M. Smith, Alliance, O. (8. O. 58, D. L., Aug. 11.)
The leave granted Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)
4TH INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. (then 2d Lieut.) Frederic Stetson, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., ig. 16.)

The 5th U. S. Inf., now at Tampa, Fla., is assigned and cill proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, Band and os. A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. L and M. to Fort McPherson, a.; Maj. Charles Porter, and Cos. B and H, to St. Francis sarracks Fla. (S. O. 84, D. G., Aug. 13.)
Capt. W. H. Chatfield. U. S. Inf., recently promoted from st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, is relieved com the performance of the duties pertaining to that office. St Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., is appointed Adjutant f the regiment. (5th Inf., Aug. 7.)

6TH INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th Inf., now on sick leave at

2d Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th Inf., now on sick leave at fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long sland, N. Y., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment. H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted at Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

The sick leave granted Capt. George B. Walker, 6th Inf., extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

7TH INFANTRY.

The funeral of the late Pvt. Nathan Boyce, 7th Inf., took place at Fort Monroe, Aug. 11.

The sick leave granted Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

10TH INFANTRY.

Maj. Richard I. Eskridge, 10th U. S. Inf., now under treatment in the U. S. General Hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for medical treatment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

11TH INFANTRY. 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 1ith Inf., A. D. C., is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. for the troops in camp at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.) The operation of par. 24, S. O. 190, H. Q. A., Aug. 1898, relating to 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., is a pended until further orders. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

12TH INFANTRY. The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. (then 2d Lieut.) Wilbur. Dove, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A.,

E. Dove, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

Corp. Warren Felter, Co. E. 13th Inf., died Aug. 13 at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Edward King, 718 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. Corp. Felter had served in the Regular Army for eighteen years, and previous to the outbreak of the war with Spain had seen service against the Indians in Arisona and New Mexico. Ho was present at the battle of San Juan and in all the fighting in and around Santiago. His death was due to a complication of mainrial fever and dysentery.

1st Lieut. Paul B. Maione, 13th Inf., now on sick laws at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

Capt. James B. Goe, 18th Int. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

2d Lieut. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., will report to the C. O., 3d Battailon, 23d Inf., at Camp Merritt, for duty and will proceed with that battailon to Manila with a view to joining regiment. (S. O. 102, D. Cal., Aug. C.)

The orders directing Capt. William P. Goodwin, 14th U. S. Inf., to report for examination before a Board at Camp Alger, is revoked. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.) 16TH INFANTRY. 16TH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, 16th Inf., will proceed, upon the expiration of sick leave, to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

The extension of leave granted Capt, Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

17TH INFANTRY. 2d Lieut. Walter T. Bates is transferred from the 2d U. S. Inf. to the 17th U. S. Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

18TH INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. Moor N. Falls, 18th Inf., recently appointed, will eport to the C. O., 3d Battailon, of his regiment at Camp iderlit, for duty, and to accompany it at the proper time, to fanila. (S. O. 99, D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

19TH INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Winston, Adjt., 19th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. H. W. Roepke, G, 19th Inf., took place at Fort Monroe, Aug. 11.

20TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

21ST INFANTRY.

Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, 21st Inf., will proceed to camp at Lithia Springs, Ga., and assume command of the portion of his regiment in camp. (8. 0. 85, D. G., Aug. 15.)

22D INFANTRY.

The retirement from active service, by the President, of Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf., as a Major, upon the finding of an Examining Board that he is disqualified for the duties of a Major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, is announced, to date from August 11, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, of found qualified. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13, 1st Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, 22d Inf., now at Jackson, Miss, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of U. S. Volunteers, and is refleved from further duty at the lowa State University. He will join his company. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15).

The sick leave granted Capt. Frank B. Jones is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

23D INFANTRY.

2d Lieut. William A. Lleber, 23d Inf., recently appointed, will report to the C. O., 3d Battalion, of his regiment, at Camp Merritt, for duty, and to accompany it, at the proper time, to Manila. (S. O. 99, D. Cal., Aug. 3.)

24TH INFANTRY.

Capt. James E. Brett, 24th Inf., now in Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for medical treatment. (8. O. S1, D. G., Aug. 10.) 25TH INFANTRY.

25TH INFANTRY.

1st Lieut, William J. Pardee, 25th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Jackson, Miss., and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Maj. Folliot A. Whitney, 6th Inf., for assignment to temporary duty as Recruiting Officer in that city. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th Inf., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., is extended three months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

A board of Medical Officers to consist of Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Lewis R. Dawson, Surg., 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elmer M. Brown, Asst. Surg., 1st Washington Vol. Inf.; is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, to make personal examination of, and consider all cases of enlisted men brought before it on Surgeon's certificate of disability, from troops belonging to the Department of California. (S. O. 102, D. Cal., Aug. 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 12. Detail: Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf.; Ist Lieut. George H. McMasters, U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf.; William B. Folwell, 1st Inf.; Louis E. Hill, 4th Inf.; Ward Cheney, 4th Inf.; George DeG. Catilin, 10th Inf.; Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf.; William R. Webb, 16th Inf.; Donald McNuita, 24th Inf.; Robert R. Nevin, 22d Inf.; Donald McNuita, 24th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Campbell King, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 81, D. G., Aug. 10.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Tybee Island, Ga., Aug. 15. Detail: Maj. William T. Wilder, Capt. Benjamla R. Huske, and Capt. James T. Smith, 2d N. C. Vol. Inf.; Isl. Lieuts. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; John L. Hayden, 1st U. S. Art.; James G. Holingsworth and James C. Albritton, 2d N. C. Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 82, D. G., Aug. 11).

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 8, 1898. Detail: Lieut. Col. H. C. Clark, 6th Missouri Vol. Inf.; Maj. D. F. Howell; Capts. John A. Duncan, W. A. H. Waldeck, S. S. Janney, J. B. Lewis, H. Bingham and A. W. Lilienthal, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Ist Lieuts. Henry L. Reber, Thomas M. Ward, John A. Laird, Cheeter B. White and 2d Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, members, and 1st Lieut. George McD. Weeks, U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 39, D. Mo., Aug. 5).

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capts. A. W. Vogdes and F. A. Beckel, and Lieuts. L. J. Park and A. A. Thora. (Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 4).

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. W. R. Hunter, Lieuts. C. E. Spencer, G. B. Troutman and R. B. Sterrett. (Fort Washington, Aug. 5).

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. W. R. Hunter, Lieuts. C. E. Spencer, G. B. Troutman and R. B. Sterrett. (Fort Washington, Aug. 5).

Lieut. J. W. Klesilbg, Washington volunteers, J. A. (S. O. 130, D. Col., Aug. 11.)
D. Col., Aug. 11.)
D. Col., Aug. 11.)
A. G. C. M. Is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas Ky., Aug. 18. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins, Maj. Felix Rosenberg, Capts. Richard T. Jacob, Henry L. Jenkinson, Charles C. Estes, Reuben V. Baskett, George W. Green, Reuben M. Buckley, 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Burgess, Richard E. Toomey, George A. Henderson, 2d Lieuts. William L. Iryis, David P. Davis, 8th Vol. Inf., members and 1st Lieut. James R. Gillespie, 8th Vol. Inf., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. George M. Randall (promoted from Lieut. Col., 8th Int.), to the 17th Int., to date from Aug. 8, 1898, vice Poland, deceased; Col. William S. Worth (promoted from Lieut. Col., 13th Int.), to the 16th Int., to date from Aug. 1, 1898, vice Theaker, retired; Lieut. Col. Charles Hobart (promoted from Major, 15th Int.), to the 8th Int., to date from Aug. 8, 1898, vice Randall, promoted; Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, (promoted from Major, 21st Int.), to the 18th Int., to date from Aug. 11, 1898, vice Worth, promoted; Maj. John B. Guthrie (promoted from Capt., 13th Int.), to the 18th Int. to date from Aug. 8, 1898, vice Hobart, promoted; Maj. Morris C. Foote (promoted from Capt., 9th Int.), to the 21st Int., to date from Aug. 11, 1898, vice Coe, promoted. (H. Q. A., Aug. 16.)

TROOPS FOR MANILA

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The following designated officers, enlisted men and civilians will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the U. S. transport Arizona, and will be in readiness to embark on that transport not later than 3 o'clock p. m., on Aug. 14: Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., and the following staff: Capt. J. B. Handy, A. C. S. U. S. V., and the following staff: U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. Charles von Radesky, U. S. A., and Pvts. George Egan and Oscar F. Campbell, Hosp. Corps. Maj. E. R. Morris, Surg. U. S. V.; Asst. Surg. Henry Page, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. Z. Taylor Malaby, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. Z. Taylor Malaby, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. C. F. De May, U. S. A.; Capt. Joseph F. Evans, A. C. S. and one civilian clerk; Maj. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Boutelle, 3d Art.; Mr. Alexander T. Reid, Mr. Walter T. Martin, hospital stewards and privates of the Hosp. Corps, as follows: Hosp. Stwd. Thomas D. Hare, Acting Hosp. Stwds. Ernest Dellman and William M. Coplan, I'vis. William E. Bodenham, Eugene E. Chenot, Edward H. Gallagher, Max F. Goldsmith, Charles H. Hanks, Timothy J. O'Brien, Harry H. Simpson, William A. Merriam, Mart. Silverthorne, Hugh R. Martin, Horatio A. Perrona, Julius R. Smith, six nurses, Red Cross; 3d Battalion, 18th Int., With enlisted men attached, Maj. Charles R. Paul commanding. Attached—2d Lieuts. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf.; Conrad H. Lansa, 3d Art.; Edward Kimmel, 3d Art.; Harry L. James, 3d Art.; Moor N. Falls, 18th Inf. 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., with enlisted men attached, Maj. C. A. Goodale commanding. Attached—Capt. E. P. Pendleton, U. S. Inf.; 12d Lieuts. A. J. McNab, 23d Inf.; R. M. Bramblla, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. A. J. McNab, 23d Inf.; R. M. Bramblla, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. A. J. McNab, 23d Inf.; R. M. Bramblla, 23d Inf.; recruits for the 10th Regt. Pa. Vols.; Lieut. Col. James E. Barnet commanding: recruits for the 10th Regt. Pa. Vols.; Lieut. Col. James E. Rapet Cols. Vols., Capt. F. W. Corpe. U. S. Inf.; 22d Lieuts. A. J. McNab, 23d Inf.; R. M. Bramblla, 23d Inf.; with enlisted com

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Pacific—Hdqrs. Manila. Maj. Gun. Wesiey Merritt, U. S.
L., Commanding General.
Santiago—Hdqrs. Santiago. Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton,
J. S. V., Commanding General.
California—Hdqrs. San Francisco. Maj. Gen. H. C. Merlam, U. S. V. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.), Commanding General.
Columbia—Hdqrs. Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. H. C.
Lerriam, U. S. V. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.), Commanding Genral.

Meriam, U. S. V. (Brig. Gens, U. S. A.), Commanding General.
Colorado—Hdqrs. Denver. Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., Commanding General.
Missouri—Hdqrs. Omaha. Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., Commanding General.
East—Hdqrs. Governors Island. Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie,
U. S. V., Commanding General.
Lakes—Hdqrs. Chicago. Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V., Commanding General.
Dakota—Hdqrs. St. Paul. Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V., Commanding General.
S. V., Commanding General.
Guif—Hdqrs. Atlanta. Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington,
U. S. V., Commanding General.

Maj. Gen. Merriam, commanding Dept. of California, in Special Orders, dated Aug. 11, directs instruction in signaling to be given the Expeditionary Forces in this command under the supervision of the Signal Office, Dept. of California. One officer and at least four men will be detailed from each company, troop or battery. If there be only one officer for duty with any company none will be detailed. The instruction will be daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

One hundred and twenty recruits for the 2d Ore. Vol. In now at Camp Merritt, are attached to the 3d Battailon, 18 U. S. Inf., and will proceed with that battailon to Manih the remainder of the detachment will be attached to the 7 Regt. Cal. Vols., to accompany that regiment on the U. Stransport Scandla. (S. O. 107, D. Cal., Aug. 12).

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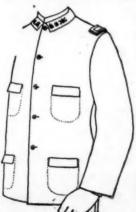
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IVORY Divide a cake of Ivory Soap with a stout thread and you have two perfectly formed cakes of convenient size for the toilet IT FLOATS.

There has been great and well founded excitement in England over the failure of the government to resist successfully the overbearing action of Russia in China. Russia vetoed a loan which the Chinese had negotiated with a local British bank. As this loan was for a railroad to Newchwang, an important port in Northeastern China, and the Russians want to build a competing road from Port Arthur, or the neighboring Ta Lien Wan, to their Trans-Siberian road and this line lies entirely within their acknowledged sphere of influence, there is a plausible ground for Russia's action. But that power is also interfering in another road in the central part of China, far south of the Russian sphere, and in this move she seems to be having the co-operation of Germany. The secret of this aggressive diplomacy is said to lie in the determination of Queen Victoria to sign no more declarations of war during her life. Her ministers must get what they can by diplomacy. This is not im-probable and it shows how helpless a nation becomes that for any reason disarms itself either physically or morally. Studiously as England has sought to be at peace with her rivals we believe she would hold a superior position in any war, for she not only has such control of the sea that the German and Russian hold-ings in China would fall into her hands, but she has in her Indian empire some of the best troops in the world, and at home nerve and resources to back them The English papers suggest the seizure of Tientsin and the forts at Taku which command the approach to Peking, the place where the phrase, "Blood is thicker than water" became famous in American Naval annals. Even now England holds one of the two great strategical fortresses of North China and with her fleet patrolling the channels between the islands that lie in the mouth of Pechihli Gulf, North China would be shut up like a drum. Large English orders for coal are being filled at Newport News and great activity is reported in her port of Vancouver. No doubt the sharp rivalry of Russia will be modified and matters quiet down again. These are energetic measures, but the difficulty will probably be settled peaceably.

One of the most striking peculiarities of our invasion of Cuba was that it was made by a "temperance" Army, or, we should rather say, a tee-total Army. The Government seems to have been determined to prevent the evil results which arise from the use of liquor in hot countries and the rule against drinking was carried out with a success and uniformity that is remarkable con-sidering the number of men involved and the fact that many of them were more or less accustomed to the use of stimulants. The officers seem to have acted conscien-tiously as examples to the men, and this hearty compliance with orders makes the experiment one of great interest. Gen. Shafter writes to the "Voice": "I have absolutely prohibited the sale of liquor or the opening of saloons in the city of Santiago, and have refused permission for cargoes of beer to come from the States here. I think that the necessity of refraining from drink here. I think that the necessity of refraining from drink is fully realized by all the men, and of their own accord they would refrain from drinking." This was not a temperance movement but a hygeinic measure to meet a temporary necessity. Gen. Shafter, however, says: "I have always been strongly opposed to the canteen system or the sale of intoxicating drinks of any kind on military reservations and have opposed it until absolutely exercised and required to establish a centren at but ministry reservations and have opposed it until absolutely overruled and required to establish a canteen at my post. I regard it demoralizing to the men, besides impairing seriously their efficiency." We await with great interest the judgment of the Army apon this fair and well conducted test, and would like to know whether a moderate issue of alcoholic drinks might not have prevented some of the sickness arising from drenched clothing and the other conditions tending to produce dis-

Commerce with Porto Rico reopens under the signifi-ant condition that vessels of the United States only cant condition that vessels of will be cleared for that island.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE PEACE.

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The negotiations for peace were concluded on Friday, August 12, and a protocol signed by M. Cambon, acting for Spain and Secretary W. R. Day. The terms of the protocol are published in our official dispatches and also the President's proclamation of an armistice. The news was telegraphed to the commanders in the field and fleet at once and a dispatch boat which had been kept in readiness at Hong Kong was sent to Admiral Dewey, but in each of these areas of action hostile events took place after the proclamation was issued. Admiral Dewey took Manila on the 13th. Manzanillo as bombarded by a squadron under the orders of Capt. Goodrich, of the Newark, and in Porto Rico Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art., was wounded and one private killed and three wounded, all of the 3d Wisconsin Volateers, at Asomanta, a little place near Aibonito. Since se events the news has been communicated so thor oughly that there is no risk of further operations taking place, unless the story is true that Admiral Dewey had some ships to Iloilo.

All parties seem to accept the situation and the usual courtesies are exchanged between the Spaniards and our officers and men. General Blanco was so much displeased with the situation that he issued a proclamation saying that he could not be expected to effectuate the der. News from Madrid, however, is that he will

The Cubans have accepted the conditions frankly. Mr. T. Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban Junta, telegraphed President Maso of the Cuban Republic: "I have, this thirteenth day of August, 1898, accepted in the name of the Cuban Provisional Government, the armistice proclaimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba, suspending all hostilities."

On the whole, this great change has been accomplished with as little difficulty and objection as could be ex-ected. Some wild conjectures have been afloat, such as that our Government would pay off the Cuban revoautionists for their three years' service, expending about \$10,000,000 in this way. This is ridiculed in Washing-\$10,000,000 in this way. This is ridiculed in Washington, but it is not by any means a foolish suggestion. It is our interest to see the Army in Cuba disperse and the men who have sustained a guerilla warfare so long return to their planting, and that also is the interest of the Spanish residents and all others in the island, but they cannot do this promptly without help. The money would practically be a loan and the revenues of the island being in our control we could quickly recover it. Quixotic as the scheme may appear at first sight, it is worth the attention of Congress. We ought to give to the inhabitants of Cuba the best results of our experience in a similar case thirty-three years ago. Ships with cargoes of food have already gone to Havana and our Government will give what aid it can.

The President has appointed the following commission-

The President has appointed the following commissioners to carry out the terms of the protocol:

For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V.;

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N.; Major General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V. For Porto Rico—Major General John R. Brooke, U. S.

A.; Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; Brigadier General William W. Gordon, U. S. V. General Gordon, the one of the six who is least known, is a citizen of Savannah, Ga., and is the Senior Colonel of the Georgia State Militia. He served in the ranks of the Confederate Army, and is sixty-one years old.

Most of the Spanish prisoners have by this time taken ship for Spain, the vessels being crowded to suffocation with them. The larger part of our gallant Army of Santiago have returned in sadly wasted condition, but with the certainty that nearly all will recover health

and strength in the bracing air of Fort Wikoff. Severe as our sufferings have been we have brought away a larger proportion of our men than any other army of foreigners that ever fought in Cuba.

Our men and our fleets are returning home with vic tory on their banners and as soon as their strength will permit the people will give them a demonstration of the regard and admiration that is felt for them. On the other side of the world the conduct of Admiral Dewey has added incalculable honor to our Navy. The fruits of our victories are seen through all the world in the new position which America occupies before the

THE PARADES.

It is rare good fortune that the brave men of the Navy and Army who have fought our battles by sea and on land should return to us at the same time. There is great eagerness to see them all and no doubt as soon as the soldiers have been refreshed by rest and better food and a cooler climate a great parade in New York will be arranged and they will be invited to compare the streets of the metropolis with the trail to Siboney. At present such an exertion is not to be thought of, for the who have suffered so much from Cuban fevers and Navy Department does not consider it wise to parade the men of the fleet on shore in hot weather. substitute the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet substitute the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet will, on their arrival, pass up the Hudson River as far as General Grant's tomb, fire a salute and return to the anchorage at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The ships which are expected are the battleships Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Oregon, and the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn. The Texas will join the parade from the Navy Yard. Three of these sailed from Playa del Este and three from Santiago, Aug. 7, and they should all reach New York late this week. It is thought that they will all be here on Saturday, Aug. 20, and that date has been selected for the naval parade, as and that date has been selected for the naval parade, as it is desired to send the vessels to the Navy Yard as promptly as possible.

The concentration of power and effective fighting

strength of the American Navy is represented in the seven formidable ships which will parade in New York Harbor. The scene will be less imposing as a marine picture than the superb sight of five years ago, when the ships of the world's leading nations gathered in New York Harbor to celebrate the triumphs of Columbus. Thirteen American warships then represented the total available strength on the home station, and to secure this number it was necessary to draw upon the Pacific Station for four of the most effective ships in our squad-ron. Not one was an armored cruiser nor had the slightest protection save that of a steel deck over the vitals est protection save that of a steel deck over the vitals. There were no battleships present. The six vessels that the people of New York will watch in this parade are the most formidable in the whole Navy and each performed her task in bringing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet with distinction. There will be at the head of the line the graceful New York, flying the flag of Admiral Sampson, and behind her the Brooklyn, with the pennant of Admiral Schley—this ship with her turns. the pennant of Admiral Schley-this ship with her tumble-home sides, high freeboard, and great length, is both imposing and powerful. Then according to the rank of their commanding officers, will be the sister battleships, Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, the Texas and the powerful Iowa, standing without peer in the Navy. It will be an inspiring sight and one justifying a popular outburst of enthusiasm such as is certain to be accorded the commanders and their ships which brought to prompt and decisive destruction the most superb vessels of the Spanish Navy. There will be ample time later on for the toasting of officers ashore, but neither they nor their crews are now in fit condition for receiving the atten-tions which await them.

According to a notice issued by Acting Secretary Althe Navy Department is taking the opportunity of the armistice to put these ships at once into the best possible condition for such uses as may hereafter be re-quired of them. It is expected that all other work will be suspended and the entire available force of the Navy Yard directed to this work in order to secure the great-est possible dispatch. This is very satisfactory, for the people would rather see them as they come fresh from service than after they have put on their best appear

They will be greeted with an enthusiasm that no words can describe, an enthusiasm that no words can describe, an enthusiasm that abides in the hearts of the people they have served so well and is not an outburst of temporary excitement. The wonderful incidents of this war and the vague hopes of added native of the server of the tional greatness to which our successes have given rise tional greatness to which our successes have given rise will cause us all to look upon these noble vessels as the instruments by which the mysterious ways of our future history will be opened. They come back to us with the laurels of one of the greatest victories of modern times and in their case there is no division of the honors or confusion in the public mind. The Navy has this great advantage over the Army, that it is and always has been the Navy of the United States. The Army, even when it battles distinctively as the Army of the United States, is too often looked upon and thought about as the Volunteers! We were in hopes that this corrected by the expedition to Cube, and error would be corrected by the expedition to Cuba, and to a small extent it has been, but the journals that reach the people have not emphasized the fact that the Reguthe people have not emphasized the fact that the Regu-lar forces fought there almost alone. We do not believe that this will always be so, and in the assumption of colonial responsibilities and the constant employment of troops, and therefore of the Regular force, we see the prospect of a new birth of the Army of the United States in the affections and comprehension of the peo

We return to this subject which we have dwelt upon so often because in it we see the foundation of justice to the Army. It is to define this recognition of the Army that we hope to see a parade of the Army of Santiago by itself as soon as returning health permits the men to put on the soldierly appearance that belongs to them. It will be a month before anything of the kind can be done for many of the men have received thirty-day furloughs, but we hope that a parade of the Army day furloughs, but we hope that a parade of the Army as distinguished from the Volunteers will be arranged. It is reported that the President has given his consent to a parade of this kind and there is strong hope that it will take place in New York and that he will review the troops.

THE DISPERSAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The President has been considering with great care the selection of troops to be mustered out. It is not difficult to determine the number approximately, as about 100,000 men, more or less, can be spared without danger to the service. The difficulty of choosing the specific organizations is complicated by the President's laudable desire to release those regiments which contain the greatest number of men who have, from patriotic motives, left employments that await and require their speediest possible return.

As far as possible, it is the wish of the Secretary to include in the reduction all those regiments enlisted under the second call for volunteers, which are still at their State camps, and all the Volunteers which are still at their State camps, and all the Volunteer cavalry and ar-tillery now in this country which are the most expensive branches of the service. It is also the wish of the au-thorities to include the Volunteer organizations which served in Cuba, as it is considered that these regiments have seen their share of the service and are now deserv-ing of a rest. Many of the organizations from the States of New England will be immediately mustered out of service for another reason. They are largely made up of young men who have not completely finished their schooling and the Government wishes to release them before the fall term. The 1st Vermont has requested that they be included in the first reduction and the authorities will grant their request.

It seems to us that the embarrassments of this choice

It seems to us that the embarrassments of this choice can be lessened in some degree by returning now to the original plan of the War Department which was overruled by Congress. Contrary to its wish the Department was compelled to accept militia organizations intact and form, not a Volunteer, but what pretended to be a National Guard Army. We say pretended to be, for the first development under this system was that there was not a regiment of the Guard ready to take the field. Every one had to be recruited up to the standard strength, and the new recruits formed at least 60 ard strength, and the new recruits formed at least 60 per cent, of the various State regiments. In some cases they formed 90 or 100 per cent., and States that were unable to persuade their own citizens to go to the war were actually allowed to open recruiting offices in large cities of other States and take for themselves the credit f collistments to which they contributed nothing.

One consequence of this pernicious system was that

regiments which posed as having that amount of mili-tary instruction which the National Guard can give act-ually contained 600 or 700 men who had never fired a gun or drilled a step. Some of those who went to Cuba got their first firing drill on board ship. On the other hand, these raw recruits are the very men the Army will value most. They are strapping young fel-lows, mostly recruited out of the streets, to whom the pay and livelihood is an object, and who have no business cares awaiting their return. They have passed a close medical survey and are just as good as any raw material that ever entered any Army. It would have been well for us if we had had them alone and allowed the organized members of the National Guard to co tinue in their employments at home. The training in camps and resulting discipline would have been better, and if they had been commanded by volunteering officers of the National Guard, new appointments and such details as could have been spared from the Army, the separation of officer and private would have been more marked than is possible in regiments of the Guard, and

discipline would have been better.

Inasmuch as we have in the Volunteer force several thousand of these raw recruits, without binding home obligations, would it not be well to offer them especial inducements to enlist in the Regular Army? A mere order of the President would be sufficient to make their term of service date from their original enlistment, and with the drill they have had they would stand a better chance of reaching non-commissioned rank than later

Those who do not want to enter the Regular Army could be reassembled in a new force of willing Volun-teers allowing the men who actually composed the original National Guard to return home and reorganizing the others, the new recruits, in a smaller number of con-solidated regiments, which to satisfy the law, would represent the States where they were recruited. The question of quotas is now dead. Then we should have a real Volunteer Army under the command of officers whose discipline would not suffer from the close personal discipline would not suffer from the close personal ons which are so disturbing in the Volunteers as organized at present.

One of the last shots of the war fired at Havana. landed a large shell in the San Francisco's stern, making a hole a foot in diameter and wrecking the quarters of Commo. Howell. Nobody was injured.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy-John D. Long. Assistant Secretary of the Navy-Chas. H. Allen.

AUG. 5.—Lieut. H. F. Fickbohm, detached from the New ork Navy Yard and ordered to the Detroit, immediately. Boatswain J. J. Killin, detached from the Lancaster and or-ered to the Wabash, immediately. Acting Boatswain Daniel Montague, ordered to the Lan-

AUG. 11.—Acting Boatswain C. J. Christianson, appointed from date and ordered to the Oregon.
AUG. 13.—Paymaster's Clerk J. Pearson Williams, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymr. C. W. Penrose, for duty on board the Scindia.
P. A. Engr. J. E. Palmer, when discharged from treatment at hospital at Philadelphia, is ordered home and granted sick leave for one month.

pital at Philadelphia, is ordered nome and granted s.ck or one month.

Engr. J. W. Saville, retired, detached from Columbian orks, and ordered home.

Engr. George Cowle, when discharged from treatment pital at New York, is ordered home and granted sick or two months.

at hospital at New York, is ordered home and granted sick leave for two months.

Ensign C. A. Brand, detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Winslow.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, detached from the Topeka, and ordered immediately to the Winslow.

Lieut. J. H. Bernadou, detached from command of the Winslow, and ordered immediately to Bureau of Ordnance.

Asst. Paymr. W. F. French, to the Vermont, immediately. Asst. Paymr. Fred G. Crist, to the Independence immediately.

Chief Engr. R. Poits, retired to the Command.

Chief Engr. R. Potts, retired, to the Columbian Iron Works. Mate J. W. Baxter, retired, detached from the Triton and dered home.
Mate C. H. Cleaveland, detached from Navy Yard, Washgton, and ordered immediately to the Triton.
Lieut Chas. Laird, to duty as Executive Officer of the

Lieut Chas. Laird, to duty as Executive Officer of the Heiena, immediately.
Lieut. A. W. Dodd, detached from the Fern, and ordered immediately to the Heiena.
Lieut. E. J. Dorn, order detaching him from the Lancaster and ordering him to the Heiena is modified so as when detached from the Lancaster he will proceed to Naval Academy, instead to the contract of the con

ttely.—Ensign J. de P. Douw is honorably discharged is Naval Service.
Engr. O. W. Koester, order of Aug. 10 is so modified is ordered home to wait orders, instead of joining

Aug. 16.—Ensign J. de F. Bouw is monorably atscharged from the Naval Service.

P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester, order of Aug. 10 is so modified that he is ordered home to wait orders, instead of joining the Bancroft.

Naval Cadet R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., order of June 1 modified so as he is detached from the San Francisco and ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet E. J. King, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet E. J. King, detached from the San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. Downes, Jr., detached from the San Francisco, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hannigan, detached from the Harvard, ordered home and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Ensign J. H. Dayton, detached from the Lancaster, and ordered immediately to the Topeka.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Beehler, to Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, detached as Assistant to Chairman of Auxiliary Naval Force, 8th District, New Or-

eans. In W. H. Buck, detached from Bureau of Navigation and ordered to duty with the Chicago.

Ensign F. H. Payne, detached from the St. Louis, and orlered to duty with the Buffalo. Lieut. W. L. R. Emmet, detached from Navy Yard, Norolk, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. Beale, detached from the Harvard and ordered

Lieut. J. H. Dillaway, detached from the Lehigh and ordered immediately to command the Seminole.
Ensign C. N. Borden, detached from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Lehigh.
AUG. 16.—Naval Cadet F. J. Horne, order of May 25 modified so as when detached from the Texas ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.
Naval Cadet F. L. Oliver, detached from the Yale, ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.
Ensign W. H. Standley, order of Aug. 4, detaching him from the Independence and ordering to the Bennington, revoked.

oked.
Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, detached from the Alexander, and
rdered without delay to the Bennington as Executive.
Ensign H. A. Wiley, detached from the Maple, and ordered
7th Lighthouse District at Key West, as Assistant to
spector.

ispector.
Gunner C. Cronin, retired Aug. 16.
Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, detached from the Newark, orered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.
Ensign A. B. Hoff, to return home by steamer of Aug. 20.
Asst. Engr. R. Stewart, detached from Navy Yard, and orhome. gn F. Parker, detached from the Peoria and ordered

Ensign F. Paraer, excitation of the control of the

dered home.

Ensign W. G. Barto, detaction dered home.
Ensign W. H. Quinlan, to the Southerly, immediately.

AUG. 17.—P. A. Engr. I. M. Nuiton, detached from the Minneapolis, and ordered immediately to the Arethusa.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo, relieved from further duty as Executive Officer of the Bennington.

Naval Cadet J. T. Burwell, order of Aug. 8 modified so as when detached from the San Francisco he will proceed to Washington instead of home.

Lieut. Condr. R. T. Jasper, to Naval Academy, immediately.

ately.
Comdr. F. Courtis, to command the Essex, immediately.
Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow, to remain at hospital, Key
West, Fla., for treatment, until discharged to duty.
Boatswain P. J. Kane, appointed Aug. 17 on the Celtic.
Asst. Paymr. W. F. French, detached from the Vermont,
and ordered to Navy Yard, New York.
Asst. Surg. L. B. Baldwin, detached from the Alexander,
and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. L. B. Baidwin, detached from the Alexander, and ordered home.

AUG. 18.—The following naval cadets were ordered detached Aug. 18 from the vessels indicated and given leave until Sept. 30: L. Moore, F. R. Nalle, H. L. Wyman, Columbia; D. P. Mannix, S. B. Thomas and C. E. Morgan, Indiana; A. B. Keating, J. H. Comfort, F. D. Berrien, J. A. Spillman and J. F. Heilweg, Cinchnati; J. E. Balley, Bancroft; R. D. Wnite, Wilmington; V. A. Kimberley, Wasp; H. H. Royall, Iowa; J. E. Lewis, Massachusetts; J. B. Glimer, J. T. Beckner, G. A. Bissert, C. C. Bloch and F. O. Branch, Iowa; C. W. Cole, H. H. Evans, F. P. Helm, Jr. and E. B. Larimer, Indiana; W. S. Case, Princeton; J. W. Greenslade, A. E. Watson, Z. H. Madison and C. H. Fischer, Montgomery; S. I. M. Major, J. K. Taussig, E. B. Fenner, H. E. Lackey, A. Buchanan and C. E. Courtney, New York; L. Noa and C. S. Freeman, Harvard; W. G. Mitchell and C. Shackford, Maple; C. E. Landram and H. G. Cocke, Yale; F. Morrison and L. S. Sharpley, Texas; J. T. Bowers, C. W. Forman, J. W. L. Clement and C. H. Woodward, Brooklyn; H. Ellis, J. J. Hyland, W. H. Shea and J. W. Timmons, Minneapolis; S. W. Bryant, W. R. Sayles, Jr., J. E. Mathews, W. S. Miller, A. W. Johnson and J. C. Kress, Massachusetts; W. Steinbagen, St. Louis; C. T. Hutchins, Jr., J. P. Jackson, T. H. Wheeler, A. P. Fairfield, J. Rodgers, H. T. Winston and R. A. Abernethy, Columbia; W. M. Hunt and A. F. H. Yates, Detroit; P. M. O'Rellly, E. J. Sadler and J. J. Fitzpatrick, Fish Hawk; J. D. Walinwright, Free Lance; J. G. Church, Cincinnati; R. W. Vincent, Brooklyn; Material G. H. Ward, Pensacola.

Mate S. B. Hendry, Getached from the Choctaw and ordered to Navy Yard, Pensacola. C. T. Chase, detached from the Powhatan and or-to Navy Yard, Pensacola. S. B. Hendry, detached from the Choctaw and or-to Navy Yard, Pensacola.

C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain. t. Comdr. S. C. Palne, sick leave extended three

W. H. Faust, ordered to Naval Academy.
C. O. Hulme, detached from command of the Chocd ordered to the Southery.
J. N. Jordan, detached from torpedo station and line duties as inspector of ordnance Hartford and

Lieut. J. N. Survan, to continue duties as inspector of ordnance murriou and to continue duties as inspector of ordnance murriou and New Haven.

Ensign H. G. Macfariand, to duty as Watch and Division Officer on board the Oregon.

Ensign O. Grillo, detached from the Powhatan and ordered immediately to Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, order modified so as he is ordered to duty on board the Lancaster instead of the Supply.

Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

dered to duty on board the Lancaster instead of the Supply.

Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Ensign H. Smith, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.

Ensign E. H. Dickson, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.

Ensigns D. F. Mailory, J. H. Brown, C. M. Newman and Greed to the St. Louis.

Ensigns D. F. Mailory, J. H. Brown, C. M. Newman and ordered immediately to the Dale.

Asst. Paymr. W. R. Heath, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Dale.

Asst. Paymr. W. R. Heath, detached from the Arctic, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Stout, detached from command of the Arctic, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engr. R. B. Dick, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.

Lieut. R. Waterman, detached from the Southery and ordered to Navy Yard, Boston.

Ensign A. W. Russell, Jr., detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Wagner, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the Dale.

P. A. Surg. J. L. Sailer, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.

Russell, Jr., detached from the Ajax and F. E. Wagner, detached from the Arctic and or-L. Sailer, detached from the Arctic and or-L. Sailer, detached from the Arctic and to the

Abst. Constellar or Dale.
P. A. Surg. J. L. Saller, detached from the Arctic and ordered to the St. Louis.
Ensign M. W. Hall, detached from Manhattan and to the Constellation.
Lieut. F. M. Russell, detached from command of Powhatan, ordered home and wait orders.
Lieut. W. H. Willard, detached from connection with Coast Signal Service and ordered to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adml. William T. Sampson, commanding fleet.
Rear Adml. John A. Howell, commanding 1st Squadron.
Rear Adml. W. S. Schley, commanding 2d Squadron.
ommo. Geo. C. Remey, commanding Naval Base, Hampton
Roads, Va.

Rear Admi. John A. Howell, commanding 1st Squadron, Rear Admi. W. S. Schley, commanding 2d Squadron. Commo. Geo. C. Remey, commanding Navai Base, Hampton ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus. Key West. Fin. AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barciay. Key West. Fin. AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Hunker. Key West. Fin. ANNAPOLIS. Comdr. J. Hunker. Key West. Fin. APACHE. Lieut. G. C. Hanus. Address Fort Monroe, Va. ARMERIA, Comdr. L. O. Logan. Key West, Fin. BANCKIOFT, Comdr. R. Clover, Fort Monroe, Va. ARMERIA, Comdr. L. O. Logan. Key West, Fin. BANCKIOFT, Comdr. R. Clover, Fort Monroe, Va. Address Navy Yard, New York.

GASTINE, Comdr. A. B. Berry. Fort Monroe, Va. CALUMET, (c. c. s.), Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Norfolk, Va. CELTIC, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. Key West, Fin. CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. Key West, Fin. CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. Key West, Fin. DOLPHIN, Cliudt. A. Glenves, Fort Monroe, Va. DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Key West, Fin. DOLPHIN, Cumdr. H. W. Lyon. Fort Monroe, Va. DUPONT, Lieut. S. Wood. Address Navy Yard, New York. N. T. Houston. Key West, Fla. ENGSON, Lieut. N. H. Usher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. FERN, Lieut. Chart. N. L. Reamey. Hoston, Mass. FERN, Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer. Key West, Fla. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. Fort Monroe, Va. PERN, Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer. Key West, Fla. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. Fort Monroe, Va. FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. Fort Monroe, Va.

Va.
FOOTE, Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Fort Monroe, Va.
FROLIC, Comdr. R. H. Gheen. Address Key West, Fla.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Key West, GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant. Port Royal, S. C. GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. C. A. Abbey. Address Boston, Mass. GWIN, Ensign R. H. Jackson in temporary command. Fort Mass. GWIN, Ensign R. H. Jackson in temporary command. Fort Monroe, Va. HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Navy Yard, Nor-

HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Navy Yard, Norrolk, Va.
HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. Key West, Fla.
HANK, Lieut. J. Hood. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swindburne, Key West, Fla.
HIST, Lleut. L. Young. Address Key West, Fla.
HORNET, Lieut. James M. Helm. Fort Monroe, Va.
HUBGON (r. c. s.), Lleut. F. H. Newcomb. Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Va.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
IOWA, Capt. R. D. Evans. Navy Yard, New York.
IRIS, Lleut. A. B. Connor. Norfolk, Va.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Fleid. Fort Monroe, Va.
KANAWHA, Lleut. F. F. Fletcher. Fort Monroe, Va.
KATAHDIN, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. nroe, Va. Navy Yard,

IOIR, VA. LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Fort Monroe, Va. LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Fort Monroe, Va. LEYDEN, Ensign W. S. Crosley, Key West, Fla. LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Key West, Fla. MANGROVE. Key West, Fla. MANNING (r. c. a.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Key West, Fla. MACHIAS, Comdr. W. W. Meade. Fort Monroe, Va. MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg. Navy Yard, Norfolk,

folk, va. MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. Fort Monroe, Va. MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Key West,

MORRIS, Lieut. Charles in S. Mackenzic. Key West, Fla.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzic. Key West, Fla.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. Key West, Fla.
NEWPORT, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Fort Monroe, Va.
NEW YORK (Flagship of N. A. Fleet), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Navy Yard, New York.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger, Key West, Fla.
NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. (Water distilling-boat.) Key West, Fla.
ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purceil. Fort Monroe, Va.
PANTHER, Comdr. G. C. Reiter, Navy Yard. New York.
PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Fort Monroe, Vă.
PEORIA, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles. Key West, Fla.
POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Address Key West, Fla.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Navy Yard
New York.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Key West, Fla.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. New York.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. New York.
RODIGERS, Lieut. J. L. Payne. Fort Monroe, Va.
SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Key
West, Fla.
SCORPION, Lieut, Comdr. A. Marix. Key West, Fla.,
Address Fort Monroe, Va.

RODUSERS, Lieut. J. L. Payne. Fort Monroe, Va. SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Key West, Fla. SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix. Key West, Fla., SIREN, Lieut. J. M. Robinson. Address Fort Monroe, Va. SOLACE (Rospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Address Key West, Fla. West, Fla. STERLING, Comdr. R. E. Impey (Coal Vessel). Key West,

Fla.
STRANGER, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Fort Monroe, Va.
SUWANEE, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty. Fort Monroe, V
SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersol
Key West, Fla.
SYLVIA, Lieut. G. H. Peters. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Fort Monroe, Va.
TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. Fort Monroe, Va.

TERROR, Capt. N. Ludlow. Key West, Fia. TEXAS, Capt. O. D. Sigsbee will command. Navy Yard. TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Fort Monroe, Va. UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Address Fort Monroe, Va. VESUVIUS, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. Tompkinsville, folk, Va.

folk, Va.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Key West, Fla.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Jungen. Fort Monroe, Va.

WOODBURY (r. c. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Navy Yard,

Norfolk, Va.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Key West, Fla.

FIRST NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. John A. Howell, commanding.
COLUMBIA, Capt. J. H. Sands. Address Key West, F
BADGER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Address New York, N
PRAIRIE, Comdr. C. J. Train. Address Key West, Fi
SAN FRANCISCO (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Leary. Fort Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va.

EASTERN SQUADRON.

EASTERN SQUADRON,

Commo. J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

ABARENDA (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford.

Navy Yard, Norfolk.

ALEXANDER, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Address Navy Yard,

Norfolk, Va.

CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. Navy Yard, Norfolk.

DIXIE, Comdr. C. H. Davis. Address Key West, Fla.

GLACIER, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Key West, Fla.

GLACIER, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Key West, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. F. J. Higginson. Key West, Fla.

OREGON (Flagship), Capt. A. S. Barker. Address Navy

Yard, New York.

S'INDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address Navy

Yard. Norfolk, Va.

YANKER, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Key West, Fla.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. League Island, Pa., to

go out of commission.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. George Dewey, Commanding, vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless other-Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer,
BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer,
BOSTON, Capt. Frank Wildes.

BRUTUN, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.
CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.
CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.
MCCULLOCH, (r. c. s.), Capt. C. L. Hooper.
MCCULLOCH, (r. c. s.), Capt. C. L. Hooper.
MCONCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan.
MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.
NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.
PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood.
RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghian.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admi. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care
Navy Fay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. Care Navy Pay
Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MOHICAN, Comdr. G. M Book. Care Navy Pay Office, San
Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Address
care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. Urlel Sebree. Address care U. S.
Navai Station, Bremerton, Wash.

U. S. AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, Commanding, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee, ment, Washin Chief of Staff, Navy Depart-1ST DISTRICT.

Lieut. R. J. Bench, Commanding.
Address U. S. S. Montauk, Portland, Me.
MONTAUK, Lieut. R. J. Beach. Portland, Me.
WYANDOTTE, Lieut. T. I. Madge. Boston, Mass.

2D DISTRICT. Lieut. John W. Weeks, Commanding.
Address U. S. S. Minnesota, Boston, Mass.
CATSKILL, Lieut. J. O. Porter. Boston, Mass.
INCA, Lieut. W. E. McKay. Navy Yard, Boston,
LEHIGH, Lieut. A. B. Denny. Provincetown, Mass.
SEMINOLE, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway. Navy Yard, Boston,
Max. Seminole, Lieut. J. H. Dillaway.

3D DISTRICT AD DISTRIUT.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller, Commanding.
Address U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot East 28th street.

AILEEN, Lieut. W. H. Stayton. Fort Hancock, Sandy
Hook, N. J.

ELFRIDA, Lieut. M. A. Orlopp. Fort Hancock, Bandy
Hook, N. J.

FREE LANCE, Lieut. T. C. Zerega. Bath Beach, N. Y.

HUNTRESS, Lieut. W. R. Addicks. New York.

JASON, Lieut. G. I. Jones. Fishers Island, N. Y.

NAHANT, Lieut. E. M. Harmon. At Tompkinsville, N. Y.

RESTLESS, Lieut. A. H. Day. Bath Beach, N. Y.

4TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. John S. Muckle, Commanding.
Address U. S. S. St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARCTIC, Lleut. G. C. Stout. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
CANONICUS. League Island, Pa. Not in commission.
MAHOPAC. League Island, Pa. Not in commission.
MANHATTAN, Lleut. E. V. Raynolds. League Island, Pa. 5TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. Isaac E. Emerson, Commanding. Address U. S. S. Dale, Baltimore, Md. AJAX, Lieut. E. Geer. League Island, Pa. SYLPH, Lieut. A. Gartley. Address League Island, Pa.

6TH DISTRICT. Lieut. George L. Morton, Commanding.
Address Port Royal, S. C.
CHEYENNE, Lieut. G. H. Swan. Key West, Fla.
CHICKASAW, Lieut. F. B. Avery. Key West, Fla.
NANTUCKET, Lieut. G. L. Morton. Port Royal, S. C.
WABAN, Lieut. John J. Adkins. Key West, Fla.
7TH DISTRICT.

TTH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, Commanding.
Address Pensacola, Fla.
CHOCTAW, Lieut. W. O. Hulme. Address Pensacola, Fla.
POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. Key West, Fla.
POWHATTAN, Lieut. F. M. Russell. Pensacola, Fla.
TACOMA, Lieut. John S. Watters. New Orleans, La.

8TH DISTRICT.
Lieut. J. W. Bostick, Commanding.
Address New Orleans, La.
PASSAIC, Lieut. J. W. Bostick. New Orleans, La.

OTH DISTICE. New Orleans, La.

OTH DISTICT.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn, Commanding.

Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ACTIVE, Lieut. Stamm. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RAINBOW, Lieut. Robert G. Peck. Navy Yard, New York,

N. Y.

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ORWIN (r. c. a.), Capt. W. J. Herring, San Diego, Cal. BRANT (r. c. a.), Capt. J. A. Slamm. Sitka, Alaska. ROQUOIS, Lieut. L. H. Turner. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (r.c.s.), Capt. W. F. Kligore. Astoria, Ore.
20SH, (r.c.s.), Capt. W. H. Roberts. Care Navy Pay Office,
Ban Francisco, Cal.
YIGHLANT, Lieut. W. E. Gunn. Navy Yard, Mare Island,

SPECIAL SERVICE.

HARVARD, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Tompkinsville, N. Y. HECTOR, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Address Boston, Mass. MICHIGAN, Boatswain C. Miller in charge. Erie, Pa. SCIPIO. Address Navy Yard, New York. ST. LOUIS, Comdr. W. G. Randle in temporary comman Care Navy Department. ST. PAUL, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee. Tompkinsvile, N. Y. YALE, Capt. W. C. Wise. Key West, Fig.

TUGS.

MASSASOIT. Key West, Fla.
NEZINSCOT, Boatswaln J. J. Holden. Key West, Fla.
HERGULES, Mate Chas. Larson. Address Key West, Fla.
SAMOSET, Acting Boatswaln P. Deery, Key West, Fla.
SIOUX, Mate A. F. Benson. Address Key West, Fla.

TRAINING SHIPS.

LLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. New London, Conn. () NBTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Address Boston, Mass.

SAKATOGA. Address Philadelphia, Pa. Not in commission.

ST. MARY'S, Lieut. H. Patterson, New York School Ship.

On her annual cruise. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

RANKLIN, Capt. Silas W. Terry, Navy (ard, Norfolk, Va. SDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal. ICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. New York Navy Yard. WABASH, Capt. H. F. Picking. Boston, Mass.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALGONQUIN (r. c. a.), Lieut. W. C. De Hart. Montreal. Canada.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill to command. Address
Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
ONONDAGA (r. c. s.), Capt. D. A. Hall. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Louis Kempff. Mare Island, Cal.
RAINBOW, Lleut. Robert G. Peck. Navy Yard, New York.
MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address Navy
Yard, Boston, Mass.

G. O. 121, A. G. O., AUG. 18, 1898.

1. An addition to instructions published G. O. 114, Aug. 9, 1888, from this office, regarding furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers, division commanders, when separated from the corps to which they belong, are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men, upon the recommendation of the division surgeon, and to order transportation to their homes of the men so furloughed.

2. Pars. 507 and 1309, of the Regulations, amended to read as follows: (This relates to making out vouchers for newspaper advertising) in the control of the series of the serie

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 18, H. Q. A.

A. A. Surg. C. Wilson will proceed to Fort Monroe to await transportation by the stemmer Obdam to Ponce.

Majs. Merrill W. Lang and Jacob M. Longnecker, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. A., are assigned to station in Washington, D. C. ut. Col. Edward B. Ives, U. S. Signal Corps, will pro-to Middletown, Pa., for duty as Chief Signal Officer,

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ives, U. D. Span.

Leed to Middletown, Pa., for duty as Chief Signal Officer, of Corps.

A. A. Surg. Harry Street will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and await transportation by U. S. steamer Obdam to Ponce, forto Rico, for duty.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majs. Walter eed, Surg. U. S. A.; Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surg. I. S. V., and Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surg. U. S. L., is appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of asking an investigation into cause of extensive prevalence f typhoid fever in various military camps within the limits the United States.

Ist Lieut. Morrow, 17th Inf., now at Tampa, will proceed o Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

A. A. Surg. Donaho, Jr., will proceed to Chickamauga.

Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. William L. Kneeder, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, usg. 27, for the physical examination of candidates for admission.

Cant. J. E. Brady, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed

nission.

Capt. J. E. Brady, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba.

Maj. Thomas T. Knox, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Washington, D. C.

Ist Lieut. C. P. George, Adjt. 16th U. S. Inf., will proved to Fort Sherman for medical treatment.

Ist Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., is designated is A. A. Q. M., and will take station at Baltimore.

Ist Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Sullivans Island.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., will proceed at once of Tampa.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The committee of Brooklyn, N. Y., citizens which presented the silver service to the U. S. S. Brooklyn met on Aug. 16 and decided to present medals to her officers and men in recognition of their war service. Former Mayor Schieren presided at the meeting.

The Spanish schooner Salve Maria, captured by the Hornet on Aug. 6, near the Isle of Pines, was wrecked on Aug. 1 on the shoals of the Western Dry Rocks, nine miles southwest of Key West. The prize crew of three men and seven prisoners on board her were taken off on Aug. 12 by the Government tug Accomae. The schooner was a total loss.

The lighthouse steamer Mangrove, Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, which has rendered effective service as an auxiliary cruiser, has been ordered out of commission and returned to the lighthouse service.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, with Rear Adml. Joseph N. Miller on board, arrived at Honoliula Aug. 3, being received with great enthusiasm.

The Spanish transport Isla de Luzon sailed from Santiago Aug. 15 for Spain with 2,070 prisoners on board.

The transport Minnewaska sailed from Savannah, Ga., Aug. 13, for Santiago with the 3d Regiment United States Volunteers, Col. Ray, numbering 1,100 officers and men.

The auxiliary cruiser Yosenite, Comdr. Emory, sailed from Santiago and Santiago of the same of the

The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, Comdr. Emory, sailed rom Old Point Comfort, Va., for League Island, Pa., here she will be placed out of commission. She is anned by Michigan Naval Militia who are to be musered out of service.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N., has been experimenting with rubber air bags off Tompkinsville, N. Y., to test their lifting power for wrecking purposes. Though the bags were fitted with safety attachments to prevent their bursting, the experiments were not attended with much success, as some of the bags burst. A dispatch from Havana, Aug. 16, to the "Herald," says: "Official advices from Caibarien, on the north coast, about five miles from Remedios, report that the United States gunboat Mangrove, formerly a lighthouse tender, bombarded the town on Sunday, Aug. 14, from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 1, firing eighty-seven shots at the fort and village. The Spanish gunboats Cauto and Intrepido, assisted by the gunboat Herman Cortes, replied to the fire, the Herman Cortes receiving three shells, one of which damaged her engines. The garrison sustained no loss, and no damage was done to the village. At half-past 1 the Spanish gunboat Cauto, with a flag of truce, communicated to the Mangrove's commander the information that orders had been issued for a cessation of hostilities and that the war was finished."

Important changes in squadron and naval base of supplies commands are in contemplation and will shortly be

ished."
Important changes in squadron and naval base of supplies commands are in contemplation and will shortly be made. It is predicted in naval circles that Sampson will retain command of the North Atlantic squadron, with some other officer as an assistant in charge of a squadron, probably Schley. Admiral Howell and Commodore Remey are expected to be detached for other service not determined on.

PRAISE TO WHOM PRAISE IS-DUE.

PRAISE TO WHOM PRAISE IS DUE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The New York papers ("Herald" particularly) gave the arrival at Montauk of the 6th, 16th and 13th Regulars about as much notice as a dog fight, or less. But they slathered themselves all over with headlines and sketches of the "Rough Writers," the glorious 71st," etc., upon arrival. In the name of the commonest deency, cannot these journals treat the real heroes of Santiago half way fairly, even if their provincialism does suffer? Look at the way the newspapers all over the country, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, everywhere, cheer the Regulars and credit their glorious courage and then compare it with certain New York sheets from which are excepted the "Times" and "Sun," whose justice to the Army has been fine and true all along.

CIVILIAN SUBSCRIBER.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., instead of Fort Sheridan, Ill., as previously ordered. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

1st Lieut. James H. Bacon, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, C. E., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

CAVALRY.

Capt. William W. Walker, 1st Texas Vol. Cav., will pro-ced to Tampa, Fla., and thence by the first U. S. transport Santiago, Cuba. for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Aug.

ceed to Tampa, Fis., and thence by the first U. S. transport to Santlago, Cuba. for assignment to duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Walthall, is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer for the 2d Battalion, 6th Cal. Vol. Inf., and will return to his station for duty. (S. O. 101, D. Cal., Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Gignoux. 1st Troop, Nevada Vol. Cav., Recruiting Officer, will proceed from Carson City, to Wadsworth, Lovelocks, Winnemucca, Golunda, Battie Mountain, Beowawe, Carlin and Elko, Nev., on recruiting service. (S. O. 102, D. Cal., Aug. 6.)

Light Battery C, Utah Vol. Art., is assigned to station at The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 101, D. Cal. Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. John A. McMartin, 6th Cal. Vol. Inf., is detailed as Mustering Officer to fill actual vacancles in Co. F of that organization, at Camp Merriam, Santa Cruz, Cal. (S. O. 102, D. Cal., Aug. 6.)

1st Lieut. Albert Bryan, Q. M., 1st Washington Vol. Inf., will proceed to The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (S. O. 128, D. Col., Aug. 8.)

Chaplain Charles B. Carlisle, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., will proceed for Tampa, Fia., and take the first transport for Santiago, Cuba, and Join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 12.)

The battalion of the 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., now on duty at Fort Brady, Mich., guarding Saint Mary's Falls Canal, is relieved from that duty and will proceed to such point as may be designated by the Commanding General, Department of the East. (S. O. 57, D. L., Aug. 10.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Gignoux, recruiting for the 1st Troop Nev. Vol. Cav., will join his station. (S. O. 105, D. Cal., Aug. 10.)

1NFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

The 1st Delaware Vol. Inf., will proceed from Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Middletown, Del., to Middletown, Pa. (S. O. 182, D. B., Aug. 14.)

The battailon of the 1sth Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., having been relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Battery Point, Delaware City, Del. (S. O. 183, D. E., Aug. 16.)

1st Lieut. A. J. Taylor, 1st Delaware Vols., is detailed Range Officer. (Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Del., Aug. 12.)

The battailon of the 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., having been ordered to proceed from Fort Brady, Mich., to Middletown, Pa., S. O. 183, c. s., is amended accordingly. (S. O. 184, D. E., Aug. 16.)

Col. I. P. Wickersham and his regiment, the 1st Delaware Vol. Inf., got the route this week from Camp Ebe W. Tunnell, Middletown, Del., to the camp at Middletown, Pa. or duty with the 2d Army Corps. The change from Middletown, Del., to Middletown, Pa., is somewhat of a coincidence.

duty with the 2d Army Corps. The change from Middletown, Pa., is somewhat of a coincidence.

Lieut. B. Usher, 22d N. Y. V., is detailed Officer in charge of Police. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 12.)

Lieut. F. O. Graham, 14th Pa. Vols., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Delaware, Aug. 11.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., is detailed member Garrison C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 11.)

Maj. Charles Ballou, 7th Illinois Vol. Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with mustering Illinois Volunteers, and will join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

The portion of the 18th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., now at Battery Point, Delaware City, is relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed to Middletown, Pa., for duty. (S. O. 184, D. E., Aug. 16.)

Maj. W. S. H. Matthews, Surg. 51st Ia. Vol. Inf., is assigned to the command of the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., relieving Brigade Sur. W. O. Owens, U. S. V. (S. O. 106, D. Cal., Aug. 11.)

Brigade Surg. E. R. Morris, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Division Field Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., as Surgeon of 2d Brigade. (S. O. 106, D. Cal., Aug. 11.)

Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, E, F, G and H, 1st N, Y. Vol. Inf., now in camp on the Presidio Reservation, are assigned to station at Honolulu, Hawail. (S. O. 103, D. Cal., Aug. 8.)

Capt. Arthur W. Pickard, with his company, E. 1st N, Y. Vol. Inf., and one officer with forty-four enjisted men of Co.

Aug. 8.)
Capt. Arthur W. Pickard, with his company, E, 1st N. Y. Vol. Inf., and one officer with forty-four enlisted men of Co. D. same regiment, will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the steamer Mariposa, sailing Wednesday, Aug. 10, (S. O. 103, D. Cal., Aug. 8.)
2d Lieut. Thomas Talbot, 6th Mass. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Newport News, Va., for transportation on the U. S. transport Obdam to Porto Rico. (H. Q. A., Aug. 17.)

LEAVES GRANTED.

Leaves were granted the following officers on the dates mentioned: lat Lieut. Ridgely Gnither, 5th Md. Vol. Int., one month; Aug. 10. Maj. J. McClintock, 2023 N. X. V. Int., twenty-three days; Aug. 11. 1st Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., 14. U. S. Vol. Čav., thirty days; Aug. 10. Maj. James K. Stockard, Surg., 2d North Carolina Vol. Int., leave on Aug.

12 is further extended to include Aug. 22, 1898. One month to Capt. Stephen J. Cobb, 2d N. C. Vel. Inf.; Aug. 8. Capt. John P. Trainor, 2d N. Y. V. Inf., twenty days; Aug. 12. One month to Capt. William M. Brown, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Aug. 12. 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Barnum, 6th Ohlo Vol. Inf.; Aug. 12. 2d Lieut. George F. Buss, 9th Pa. Vol. Inf., one month; Aug. 12. 2d Lieut. George F. Buss, 9th Pa. Vol. Inf., one month; Aug. 12. 2d Lieut. George F. Buss, 9th H. Shleids, 1st Miss. Vol. Inf., 1s extended one month; Aug. 9. 2d Lieut. Henry B. Allen, 2d Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., twenty days; Aug. 12. Two months, from Aug. 8, 1898, to Capt. Edward C. Gale, 2d N. Y. Vol. Inf. Two months is granted 2d Lieut. Williard M. Case, 33d Mich. Vol. Inf., A. D. C., one month; Aug. 13. Capt. James K. Gilliland, 3d Texas, Vol. Inf., twenty days; Aug. 15. 1st Lieut. William G. Massarene, 69th N. Y. Vol. Inf., twelve days; Aug. 13. 2d Lieut. 18. Ist Lieut. J. Markham Marshall, 5th Md. Vol. Inf., ten days; Aug. 15. Sapt. Lieut. J. Markham Marshall, 5th Md. Vol. Inf., ten days; Aug. 15. Capt. Daniel J. Keefe, 9th Mass. Vol. Vinf., twenty days; Aug. 13. 2d Lieut. J. Markham Marshall, 5th Md. Vol. Inf., ten days; Aug. 13. 1st Lieut. Max Fleischman, 1st Ohio Vol. Cav., fifteen days; Aug. 13. Capt. Daniel J. Keefe, 9th Mass. Vol. Val., twenty days; Aug. 13. Capt. Sydney R. Jacobs, 1st D. C. Vol. Inf., 30 days; Aug. 13. Capt. Sydney R. Jacobs, 1st D. C. Vol. Inf., 30 days; Aug. 16. One month, to take effect about Aug. 24. to Capt. Addison Ely. 2d N. J. Vol. Inf. Chaplain A. H. Barses, 6th Mo. Vol. Inf., 20 days; Aug. 16. 1st Lieut. E. C. Pionsky, 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., 20 days; Aug. 16.

RESIGNATIONS.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following Volunteer Officers resigned and were honorably discharged on the dates given: Capt, Frank E. Patrick, 9th Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf., Aug. 9; Capt, Henry A. Chandler, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., Aug. 9; Let Lieut. Solomon C. Edington, 160th Ind., Vol. Inf., Aug. 9; Let Lieut. Solomon C. Edington, 160th Ind., Vol. Inf., Aug. 9; Let Lieut. Solomon C. Edington, 160th Ind., Vol. Inf., Aug. 10; 2d Lieut. W. C. Balley, Ist Chio Vol. Cav., Aug. 13; Lieut. Frank Outcalt, 6th Ohio Vol. 1nf., Aug. 10; William K. Naylor, having accepted. on July 25, 1898, an appointment as 2d Lieut. of Inf., U. S. A., is honorably discharged as 2d Lieut. 14th Minn. Vol. Inf., U. S. A., is honorably discharged as 2d Lieut. 14th Minn. Vol. Inf., Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 3d Conn. Vol. Inf. (Capt. 4th U. S. Cav.), of his commission as Major and Inspector General of Volunteers only, has been accepted, to take effect July 5. Ist Lieut. Robert N. Mackin, 9th N. Y. Vol. Inf., Aug. 15; Capt. Wm. A. Pratt, 1st Delaware Vol. Inf., and 2d Lieut. James E. Rend, Troop I, 1st Illinois Vol. Cav., Aug. 13; 1st Lieut. David Muir. Jr., S2d Iowa Vol. Inf., Aug. 15. 2d Lieut. Edwin G. Beaty, 16th Pa. Vol. Inf., is discharged the service. H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

William B. Folwell, having accepted, July 29, 1898, an appointment as 2d Lieut. of Inf., U. S. A., is honorably discharged the service as 1st Lieut. 14th Minn. Vol. Inf., to take effect July 28, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

James B. Mitchell, having accepted, on July 25, 1898, an appointment as 2d Lieut. of Art., U. S. A., is honorably discharged the service as as Ist Lieut. 3d N. Y. Vol. Inf., to take effect July 28, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 13.)

Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Surg., 33d Mich. Vol.., having accepted, on July 30, 1898, an appointment as Division Burgeon, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Surgeon, U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service as Surgeon of above named regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 15.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Chaplain Samuel P. Long, 18th Pa. Vols.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Coles, Q. M. 1st Ga. Vols.; Col. John C. Shandrew, 15th Minn, Vols.; 1st Lieut. Lewis P. Featherstone, 1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf., Aug. 16. Maj. H. G. Fish, Surg. 3d U. S. Vol. Cav.; 2d Lieut. B. A. Hayden, 6th Cal. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dennis, 6th Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. E. G. Saunders, and 1st Lieut. William H. Wilkinson, 52d Ia. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. Frank Kemery, 157th Ind. Vols.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Lewis, 6th Ohlo Vols., Aug. 17.

G. O. 122, W. D., A. G. O.,
A division of transportation is hereby created in the Quartermaster's Department, which shall be charged with the
supervision and control of all rall and water transportation.
Col. Frank J. Hecker, U. S. V., is hereby detailed as chief
of this division, and Col. Charles Bird, U. S. V., as deputy
chief.
Their reports upon the work of this division will be made
direct to the Quartermaster General.
By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

Admiral Dewey, commanding the American forces on the Asiatic Station, has forwarded to the Navy Department a list of junior officers of his command, whom he thinks worthy of promotion for meritorious conduct in the engagements before Manila. The officers mentioned are as follows: Lieut. T. M. Brumby, the Admiral's Flag Lieutenant, who hoisted the American flag at Manila; Lieut. C. G. Calkins, navigator of the Olympia; Lieut. C. P. Rees, executive officer of the Olympia; Lieut. C. P. Rees, executive officer of the Baltimore; Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, executive officer of the Boston; Lieut. Comdr. G. Blocklinger, executive officer of the Charleston; Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Colveoresses, executive officer of the Concord; Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Singer, executive officer of the Raleigh; Lieut. E. M. Hughes, executive officer of the Petrel.

Major S. M. Mills, I. G., U. S. A., recommends the establishment of a division encampment at Averill Park, ten miles from Troy, N. Y., and connected with it by electric cars and a good turnpike. The land is rolling upland, about 1,000 feet above tidewater, well cleared, and mostly covered with good turf. Has good natural drainage. The Averill Park Land Company controls about 700 acres, of which 200 would make a fine camp. Water will have to be pumped and distributed by pipes, a small lake being the supply. Lake runs 80 to 100 feet deep and is fed by springs. No inlet. It is very pure, clear water.

Commy. Gen. Eagan has on hand plenty of supplies which can be, upon short notice, sent to Cuba, in case it is found that the people there will have to be supplied by the United States. There are large amounts of supplies at Tampa and other seaboard cities which can be immediately sent to Cuba if information reaches this Government that the people are in need of food. At Santiago, Gen. Eagan says, the United States has an abundance of provisions to supply the people of that province. Since the beginning of hostilities no accurate information has reached this Government in regard to the condition of the people within the Spanish line. That the people are destitute is inferred from the conditions which were known to exist prior to the declaration of war, and which have not been improved to any appreciable extent during it.

At the bombardment of Manila the foreign warships and refugee ships took up positions, the British and Japanese vessels near the American fleet, the German and French vessels on the other side of the bay. As the British vessels took up their position the Immortalite's band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

We are glad to see that the State of Colombia has set-tled with Italy, accepting President Cleveland's award, and has deposited £20,000 with Adml. Candian as se-curity for its payment.

The President appointed this week 1st Lieut. Charles ... Doyen, U. S. M. C., to be Captain, and Patrick J. ane to be Boatswain in the Navy.

dence of the "Army and Navy Journal." FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Off Havana, Aug. 6.

The fourth month of blockading duty is wearing toward an end. In many ways it has been pleasanter than the preceding one, for it has not been so utterly monotonous. The cordon of ships has been increased; mails onous. The cordon of ships has been increased; mails have been more frequent; the lack of stirring events less felt and in other ways the time has passed more pleasantly, or, to put it more truthfully, less irksomely, for the pleasure here is all of a negative kind. It is constantly changing scene. Ships come and go, others take their places, with an irregularity all their own. The station of no one ship can be prophesied twenty-four hours ahead. One day a ship is here, the next day she has utterly disappeared. Where, no one knows, but the flagship and herself. In the night they slip off under cover of the darkness without the slightest ceremony of saying adieu. One is constantly reminded of Marco Bozarris and the Turk who folded his tent and stole away. Even the flagship, the Newark, indulges in these cratic movements.

away. Even the flagship, the Newark, indulges in these crratic movements.

Of course, there is method in all this madness, but to the casual looker-on it appears like a game of hide and seek, with Havana the goal toward which all the ships the country of the property of the country of the c

of the "Army and Navy Journal.") THE SPANISH WOUNDED AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 10, 1898. Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Angel Cer vera, recently visited the sick and wounded Spaniards at the hospital here, giving them much food for encouragement. The officers especially welcomed the visit, the first since the battle. Captain Victor Concas, three Lieutenants and one medical officer are at this hospital, Lieutenants and one medical officer are at this hospital, besides a number of Spanish enlisted men. Captain Concas is the worst afflicted at present, having had a large fleshy mass removed from his right gluteal region by a fragment of exploded shell. He was also hit by another, tearing away flesh and bone near the lower right ribs. His most serious wound, however, is the maceration, as it were, of the bones of his right forearm, because although the muscles seem to be intact, yet a wound of this character seldom if ever results favorably, and the uselessness of the member remains in evidence.

favorably, and the uselessness of the lacks. in evidence.

The Captain speaks English fluently and already has a host of friends ready to minister to his wants. He is a kindly disposed and highly educated gentleman, possessing the good qualities of his commanding officer.

One of the Lieutenants has lost his leg, another his left arm, and the third is covered with burns, and in addition has several minor wounds, and the small bone of the right leg is lacerated. All the officers are rapidly getting better, thanks to the zeal and ability of the hospital staff.

Now the hospital. The building itself admits of some

getting better, thanks to the zeal and ability of the nospital staff.

Now the hospital. The building itself admits of some criticism. It is an old-fashioned structure, very imposing and grand in outline, reminding one of the Parthenon, but not so airy as the more ancient edifice. In fact, the hospital is sadly in need of a good circulation of pure, healthful air. This building in its day has been considered one of the best (hygienically speaking), but now things have changed, and most authorities agree that the hospital in sections is the thing; the pavilion cottage is way ahead of the stupendous old style mausoleum. We can not expect our Government to rebuild all our naval hospitals, because each would require more time than a battleship, but we may with consistency ask that electric fans, Roentgen rays and more windows and ventilating shafts be supplied to our venerable, though wanting in adaptability naval hospital. Most earnestly do I make this plea for improvements of the hospital within the Southern zones, the fever belts of our country, for here common sense should point out to the observer that sickness of all sorts is more difficult to combat.

It was my fortune to meet Admiral Pascual Cervera and his son. The Admiral is a courteous grand old con-

more difficult to combat.

It was my fortune to meet Admiral Pascual Cervera and his son. The Admiral is a courteous, grand old gentleman, and one can not but experience a pang of feeling for the man, so resigned, so stolid, so unostentatious. He feels the humiliation of a conquered leader, but who can interpret these thoughts in the pleasant, mild-eyed gentleman. I would have drawn him into conversation on topics relative to the war, but noticing a trace of aversion on his part, felt a delicacy in pushing the subject.

aversion on his part, felt a delicacy in pushing the subject.

One item I wish to call attention to is the manner in which the rabble, the "hoi polloi," treat these gentlemen wherever they appear in public. Such remarks as: "He's only one arm; he's a Spaniard"; "Ain't he yellow," etc.; etc., are not American, and the manner in which idle crowds swarm about these poor unfortunate people when any of them step out of doors for a moment's breath of fresh air, is disgusting, to say the least. It would not be so noticeable if only the negro element was responsible, because these poor devils hardly know what is polite or otherwise, but it is the better classes that do not restrain their tongues, not to mention their vulgar curiosity.

Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal." CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, GA. Chickamauga Park, Aug. 10.

The review of the entire Army encamped here on Aug. 10 by Major General J. C. Breckinridge was an imposing and magnificent spectacle, and was the great-est military display known in the United States since the Armies of the Civil War were reviewed in Washington at its close. The ceremony gave evidence of the remarkable progress that has been made in transforming to the control of the remarkable progress that has been made in transforming the discipling the description.

remarkable progress that has been made in transforming raw recruits into disciplined soldiers, and the result was very flattering to Major General Brooke and his able corps of assistants, who have been in charge of the camp here from its inception up to the latter part of July, when he was called away to command an expedition sent to Porto Rico.

General W. P. C. Breckinridge was the guest of his brother, the commanding general, last week.

Lieutenant Colonel Cecil, recently of the 4th Corps, has reported at this camp and is now the Adjutant General on the staff of General Breckinridge.

The 1st Illinois Cavalry are now dubbed "Young's Smooth Riders," in contrast to "Grigsby's Rough Riders."

Smooth Riders," in contrast to "Grigsby's Rough Riders."

A dinner party was recently given by the officers of the 1st Illinois Cavalry in honor of several young ladies from the Inn on Lookout Mountain.

The order issued by the War Department directing that convalescents should be allowed a thirty days' furlough and transportation to their homes is highly appreciated by the men here, and will serve to greatly reduce the number of men at the Park that are unfit for duty. Lieut. George Grigsby, 3d U. S. Vol. Cav., is convalescing on Lookout Mountain, which, by the way, is becoming quite noted as a health resort, as all of the sick who can afford the luxury hasten to the mountain, where they find that the cool, fresh, bracing atmosphere has a decidedly beneficial effect upon them.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

August 12, 1898.

The post again presents the idea that it is inhabited and has put on quite an air of life, for last week Troop and has put on quite an air of life, for last week Troop A, of the 1st Texas Volunteers, arrived at the garrison from Houston, Texas, from which city a number of its members came. The officers are Maj. Towles, Capt. West, 1st Lieut. Mills, and 2d Lieut. Reade. The troop consists of 106 men, many of whom are men of position and members of wealthy families of the southern and eastern part of Texas.

Maj. Towles's family accompanied him, and are a pleasant addition to the garrison.

Lieut. Henry Abbott, 20th 1nf., who is on sick leave, has taken up his quarters at the garrison.

Mrs. Van Valzah is spending a month in Philadelphia with Col. Van Valzah's relatives.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Dr. Jones, has been quite ill. Dr. Jones is on duty at Tampa.

A SUGGESTION FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS. To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal"

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

If necessary for the United States to keep an Army Cuba and Porto Rico for some time to come, why enlist the natives under American officers? They immunes and the discipline should be of value to the Again, if cummerbunds or abdominal bandages, are effectual in warding off certain forms of disease pecul to warm climates that the British Army in India is siplied with them by the Government, should not "Un Sam" do likewise?

Syracuse, Aug. 17, 1898.

The question of enlisting native troops in the islands is so involved with political problems that it is necessary to consider it on all sides before decisive steps can be taken. In the end our Government will probably form native regiments in Cuba if it retains that island The healthful climate of Porto Rico and the orderly character of its population indicate that native troops are not necessary, and for many reasons it will be better are not necessary, and for many reasons it will be better to station regiments from our home Army there. Ab-dominal bands have been supplied to the troops in great numbers by private aid. The Dr. Jaeger Co. have fur-nished free of charge a large number of their elastic abdominal bandages for distribution among our soldiers in the field. Many medical authorities gave their ap-proval of the action and have written favorably in reapgard to the benefit derived from the wearing of these bandages in the regions where fever attacks so many thousands of our soldiers.—Editor.

EXODUS OF THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"
We have noticed recently that several parties, purporting to speak from experience, have claimed that the Springfield is equal, if not superior, to the Krag or similar gun firing smokeless powder. It is unnecessary to

springheid is equal, if not superior, to the Krag or similar gun firing smokeless powder. It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the merits of these weapons. In its day there was no better arm than the Springfield, but conditions have changed, and our brief experience before Santiago should convince the most skeptical that it is little short of criminal for a Government to supply its Army at this date with weapons firing other than smokeless powder. Nothing but our ruling necessity without choice of means can excuse such a step.

When official reports are received embodying the experience of the artillery at this place, it is hoped the Government will realize that some one has waited too long, and that black powder must be relegated to the past with other obsolete munitions of war. Volunteers armed with Springfields throw them away at the first apportunity to pick up Krags dropped by the wounded or others still more unfortunate. It is said men using the Springfield were driven from the firing line by their comrades armed with the Krag, because the former, on account of smoke, drew the enemy's fire. The reputation of the Springfield is gone, and no amount of argument, however learned, will ever convince our soldiers of the contrary. Moreover, such a condition as this, where men have lost confidence in their weapon, will demoralize the best Army ever called upon to face an enemy.

It must be borne in mind, also, that with the Krag.

enemy.

It must be borne in mind, also, that with the Krag, Mauser and similar flat trajectory arms, volley firing becomes effective at long ranges, and therefore anything in the shape of a target must be avoided. It may be of interest to know in this connection that, contrary to what was expected, the volley firing of the Spaniards seemed more effective than our own. We have neglected this matter.

D. H. BOUGHTON,
Captain 3d Cav.

Does Captain Boughton mean our own volley fire or

Does Captain Boughton mean our own volley fire or our own fire which is usually understood to have been mainly at will in the conflicts before Santiago. The distinction is important.-Editor.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

In a private letter Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., says: "I was on Colonel Wikoff's staff, and was near him when he fell, though I did not see him fall. He placed himself at the head of his brigade on the morning of July 1, and led his command into position just across San Juan creek. The position was very dangerous and difficult, but he ordered the troops into action immediately, and the 13th U. S. Int., which was part of his brigade, was the first to move into the open plain to prepare for the assault. This drew the fire of the whole Spanish line upon the 13th, and Col. Wikoff went out to consult with its commanding officer. I went with him. He then started back to the San Juan creek and when nearly there he stopped to give instructions about the posting of the rest of the brigade, and I turned to watch the formation. When I looked around again the Colonel had been hit and some officers were bending over him. I asked him if I could do anything for him, but he merely asked that I place something under his head. I was forced to leave him almost immediately to attend to the terrible business on hand. The Colonel was brave and courageous to an extreme, and had I known him better I would have asked him not to expose himself so much. His brigade had the most desperate work of the day to perform, and he had the honor of setting in motion the operations which resulted in the capture of San Juan Hill. He was conscious when I last saw him, but died soon after." San Juan creek. The position was very dangerous and

A LETTER FROM THE GALLANT GLOUCESTER.

A former officer of the Navy, residing in Annapolis, has received an account written by Acting Lieut, Geo. H. Norman, U. S. N., who was on the Gloucester in the fight of July 3, of the effective work done by the Glou-

cester.

He writes: "At 9.40 a. m., July 3, when the Spanish ships began to come out from Santiago, we were lying two miles east of Morro. We immediately opened fire on the leading ship and bore down under all steam. By the time we got ahead of the entrance, the torpedo boat destroyers, Furor and Pluton were just issuing. By the time they had gotten well out and headed for the westward with the rest of the fleet, we were all well past the entrance. Our attention was given exclusively to them from this time on. We raced down the coast with them for two miles, when we crippled the Pluton, which ran ashore and sank. The Furor, though hard hit,

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had by this time gotten considerably in advance of us, but we finally stopped her, and she sank in deep water." The writer says: "It was our guns (the Gloucester's) and ours alone that sunk the two torpedo boats." He says he visited the Colon, Vizcaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa, and though the number killed was very great, yet "there are none which suffered so severely as the Furor, which we sank. On that boat they lay lite ally in heaps on the decks and down the hatchways, horribly mangled."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Naval Cadet William Hy. Boardman, of the second dass, who died from injuries received in an accidental discharge of a gun, at Porto Rico, was a martyr to his ambition in his profession. He, with the rest of his class, sixty-four in number, when the practice cruise for the summer was abandoned on account of the exigencies of the way was ordered on leave to his home. Cadet mbition in his profession. He, with the rest of his class, sixty-four in number, when the practice cruise for the summer was abandoned on account of the exigencies of the war, was ordered on leave to his home. Cadet Boardman was one of the members of the class who brought to bear all the influence they could command to obtain individual places on the ships in action that they might see active service in their profession.. Cadet Boardman was an accomplished athlete. He had played football on the Freshman team of Dartmouth and when he entered the Naval Academy won a place on both the Naval Academy team and the eight-oar shell crew, positions that only the best athletes can command. He was, besides, an excellent scholar. He stood on his first year 15 in a class of 70, and in June last, his second rear, he stood 8 in 64, having risen 7 places.

Comdr. Chas. H. Hutchins, U. S. N., who has just been ordered to the Naval Academy as commandant of cadets, when last stationed at the Naval Academy, ten years ago, was in charge of ships. He was then a Lieumant. He was soon after attached to the Bureau of Equipment, after returning from sea. Before his department of the sailors who are here at Annapolis. One of the sailors received over \$200. These men seem perfectly contented, and when a Naval officer questioned them as to rhether they were treated properly and have what they wish, all answered in the affirmative. Some have expressed a desire to join the American Navy.

Adml. Cervera, Capt. Eulate and a number of the officers of the Spanish Navy were entertained a few days since at the Hotel Maryland by their Chicago friends, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lucius, who came all the way from the "Windy City" of the West to do honor to this distinguished officer.

It is evident that Adml. Cervera and other Spanish officers, to be occupied upon their release as prisoners of the Spanish Navy, engaged quarters at the Hotel Maryland here for Adml. Cervera, Lieut. Cervera, his on. Commo. Escuadra, and a number of other Spanish officers, to be

Mrs, Edwin White and daughter, Miss Louise, have fit for New Jersey. Capt. White will not leave unti-he fall, when he assumes command of the U. S. S. At

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Aug. 16, 1898.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week a cadet tea was given at Lieut. Granger Adams's quarters by Miss Williams and Miss Adams, in honor of Miss Brinkle, who is a guest of Miss Adams. Among those present were: Miss Willson, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Honeycutt, Miss Spargin and Cadets Brown, F. R. Minus, Jewell, Woodnaff, Mosley and Oliver. The Thursday evening bandoncert which is generally held in front of the Superntendent's quarters, was given in the gymnasium last reck owing to the rainy weather.

The annual tennis tournament held by the cadets will ake place during the present week.

Gray campaign hats have been issued to the corps be worn on marches, etc. They give the men a very arlike appearance and are much more comfortable and erviceable for long marches than the forage cap. The orps is to march to Peckskill on Friday of this week, joint on Saturday.

Mrs. Webster, sister of Col. Hein, and Miss Webster re guests of Col. and Mrs. Hein. Among recent visitors in the post have been Lieuts, Wm. P. Wooten and Amos Fries, of the Engineers, and Lieut, Harry H. Stout and wife, Lieut, Stout has just returned from Santiago; rs. Black, wife of the late Col. Wm. B. Black, U. S. and Miss Black. Miss Happersett is visiting her ster, Mrs. Ruse.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL. Aug. 13, 1898.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Aug. 13, 1898.

The 2d Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers, are gone. Col. Willard Young may well be proud of the progress made by his troops in the short four weeks since they went into camp on the rifle range, under the able lendership of Majs. Savage and Pinckard, commanding the 1st and all battalions. They only received the arms and uniorms about two weeks ago, but their dress parade on he last few evenings in camp was simply perfect. This is somewhat remarkable considering that not more than lifty men had seen previous service. The troops left for dontank Point on Friday evening in five trains.

Mrs. Savage entertained a number of her friends with charming luncheon Thursday afternoon at 1 in the 1st lattalion mess tent. Among the guests were Col. and Irs. Young and children, Capt. Wolf (commanding the est), and Mrs. Wolf, Maj. Savage, Maj. Meecham and bother, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Waldron and daughter, Miss Veber, Lieuts. McAndreus, Purrington, Balentine, Savge and others.

The Chicago papers are advocating Fort Sheridan as camp site for the returning troops from the South to better camping ground could be found—splendid rainage, cool breezes off Lake Michigan, perfect water fetem, on the bluffs one hundred feet above the lake. It estimated that twenty to thirty thousand troops could accommodated on or near the reservation. Lieut. Col. H. Bainbridge and Capt. C. W. Mason have returned Fort Sheridan from Cuba.

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., having been abled to make perfect arrangements for the care of e sick and wounded soldiers arriving in New York, has urteously thanked the New York Board of Health for "generous and patriotic offer of assistance."

CAPT. ALEXANDER M. WETHERILL.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"
It is most fitting now that negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with Spain have concluded, that we should pay our tributes to those heroes of our Army and Navy who have given their lives to their country. Among those who fell at Santiago was Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, of the 6th Infantry, who was a son of Dr. William Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Isabella Macomb. Strict and just in the performance of military duties, that combined with his daring courage in battle and kindness of bined with his daring courage in battle and kindness of manner, won him the universal and affectionate regard of all who served with him.

manner, won him the universal and affectionate regard of all who served with him.

His relations to his Army comrades are best illustrated in extracts from letters to his family, written during his last campaign, and which I am privileged to quote from. In a letter from Tampa, he says:

"Be cheerful and gay though you know I am going into the most terrible battle the next day." "Don't worry about me ever. I am well and happy. I will surely come back safe to my dear little family." Then again: "I can not tell you how fine it is to meet all the dear old fellows of days gone by. Every day I meet many of the men we knew so well in Dakota, Utah. Colorado, Leavenworth, etc. Such a grand reunion; it seems like one large family."

Written off Egmont Keys, Fla.: "We are packed like cattle on a cattle ship, and we came down on cattle cars—forty-seven officers in a shed with bunks like emigrants, but we are all well and jolly; very happy; every one good natured."

June 24: "I cannot tell you with what a thrill of pleasure I realize that we are nearing Cuba. How grand and glorious to be one of this Army of invasion." Again he writes: "We have company inspection every day. Men, bare headed, bare foot, and as I look into their honest, resolute faces, I feel satisfied that we will face the enemy, even death, as one man."

Capt. Wetherill met, while traveling abroad, Miss May Hubbard, daughter of Mr. Henry G. Hubbard, of Chicago, to whom he was married shortly afterwards. He belonged to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, and other patriotic societies. His friends were much gratified to learn from the "Army and Navy Journal" that his name will be continued on the Army register, for as a slight recognition of his faithful services and noble death, the President has decided to appoint the son who bears his father's name a 2d Lieutenant in the Army.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

A few months ago Lieut, James R. Steele, Signal Corps, U. S. V. (appointed from 1st Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.), left Governors Island for Tampa. thence to Cuba, in high health and spirts, eager to do his duty at the front and prove his devotion to his country. Now arrives the report of his death, Aug. 5, from yellow fever in Cuba. He had seen much service in the cavalry arm of the Regular Army, and was in all respects an efficient practical soldier. On receiving news of the death, Gen. Greely telegraphed Lieut. Clarke, Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the East, to inform the widow of his sympathy in her bereavement, and that Lieut. Steele displayed the same ability, zeal and fidelity as an officer as had marked his previous career and had made him one of the best non-commissioned officers the Signal Corps ever had. His widow and two fatherless children are at Almonte, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. George Maurice Ebers, the famous Egyptologist and novelist, died at Tutzing, Bavaria, Aug. 7, aged 61 years. He was an authority on Egyptian archæology and used his rare attainments to reproduce most effectively his conception of ancient life in that country in a series of novels.

The operation upon Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, U. S. N. retired.

his conception of ancient life in that country in a series of novels.

The operation upon Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., retired, referred to last week, did not produce the desired result, and the Admiral died at Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 12. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina in 1850. He had a most distinguished career and during the war, 1861-1865, added greatly to his professional reputation. He served in the steamer Pulaski on the coast of Brazil, 1861-3, in the steam sloop Wyoming, East India Squadron, 1863-4, in command of the ironclad Winnebago in Gulf, Blockading Squadron, 1864-5, taking part in the battle of Mobile Bay. When in command of the European Squadron in December, 1895, he was ordered home, having incurred the displeasure of the administration of President Cleveland. He had congratulated President Faure, of France, an old friend, on his election; had said publicly that he had no high opinion of the missionaries in Syria, and had hurt the feelings of the Chaplain of the San Francisco in commenting on that gentleman's full dress uniform. These things did not displease the President so much as the vigorous language in which the Admiral resented their criticism. Admiral Kirkland was assigned to the Mare Island Navy Yard in June, 1896. He remained in that position until he was retired a few weeks ago. The remains will eventually be removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., for interment beside his daughter.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketcham, 22d U. S. Inf., who died suddenly Aug. 12 at the Oxford Hotel Aven. Parkers.

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Capt. Hiram H. Ketcham, 22d U. S. Inf., who died suddenly Aug. 12 at the Oxford Hotel, Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, in the 55th year of his age, had not been in very robust health for some time past, and was on sick leave at the time of his death, suffering from a form of nervous prostration. When war was declared and his regiment was ordered to Cuba his doctor would not permit him to rejoin his regiment, and after that the invalid's condition grew worse instead of better. He was born in Canada, and Sept. 20, 1861, enlisted as a private in Co. K, 16th New York Infantry. At the end of his time he re-enlisted as a private in Co. I, 1st New York Volunteer Engineers, was discharged May 30, 1865, and on Feb. 23, 1866, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 13th Infantry. He was made a Captain in the 22d on July 20, 1882. Capt. Ketcham leaves a widow, the daughter of Col. James S. Casey, U. S. A., retired, formerly Colonel of the 22d Infantry, and now living at 106 Madison avenue, New York. The remains were taken to Canandaigua for interment.

Many Army and Navy officers will learn with regret of the death at Old Point Comfort, Va., Aug. 14, aged 8 years, of Mr. William H. Kimberly. He was found dead in his bed.

A dispatch from Gibraltar of Aug. 13 reports the death of Muley Abdul Axiz, Sultan of Morocco, known to his

A dispatch from Gibraltar of Aug. 13 reports the death of Muley Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, known to his subjects as "Euir al Mumenin," or Prince of True Believers.

From Japan comes the report of two suicides, the vic-ms being Mr. Henry Tennant, editor of the Japan "Ga-ette," who shot himself with a revolver in a fit of mel-ncholia, induced by chronic meningitis, and Capt. Hi-

jikata Hisaakira, an officer of Artillery, son of Coun Hijikata, formerly Minister of the Imperial Household shot himself at 7 a. m., in his residence at Omote-machi

Akasaka.

Another gallant officer succumbed to the yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba, 1st Lieutenant Carl Koops, 10th U. S. Inf., who died Aug. 6. He served in the ranks from 1881 to 1886, and was then commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was a graduate of the Infantry and

Jeutenant. He was a graduate Anvairy School.

Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th U. S. Inf., who died aug. 12 at Santiago of malarial fever, was a gallant effect, who rose from the ranks in 1891, and previous o enlistment in 1888, was a Cadet at West Point for

to enlistment in 1888, was a Cadet at West Point for about a year.

The Navy Department has been informed of the death Aug. 10 of Naval Cadet William H. Boardman, U. S. N., from an accidental gunshot wound, at Cape San Juan. He was admitted to the Naval Academy in September, 1896, and was a native of Lawrence, Mass.

TROOPS AT PORTO RICO.

TROOFS AT PORTO RICO.

Fifth U. S. Cav., Troop H, 6th U. S. Cav.; Batteries C, F, 3d Art., Batteries B, D, F, 4th Art., Batteries B, G, K, M, 5th Art., Battery E, 6th Art., Batteries C, H, M, 7th Art.; 5th Inf., 11th Inf., 19th Inf., Troop B, 2d Cav.; Co. F, 8th Inf.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

First Florida Inf., 2d Georgia Inf., 3d, 5th, 6th Illinois Inf.; Battery A, Illinois Light Art.; 160th Indiana Inf.; 27th Indiana Battery; 1st, 3d Kentucky Inf., 6th Massachusetts Inf.; Battery A, Missouri Light Art.; Troops A and C, New York Cav.; 4th Ohio Inf.; 1st Ohio Cav.; 4th, 16th Pennsylvania Inf.; Philadelphia (Pa.) City Troop, Governor's and Sheridan Troops, Pennsylvania Light Batteries A, B, C; 2d and 3d Wisconsin Inf.; 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs.

NAVY NOTES.

NAVY NOTES.

The petty officers of the Texas presented Lieut. F. J. Haeseler with a gold watch, which was handed him by Capt. Philip, after an appreciative speech in which he recounted the history of the ship during the past three months, and Lieut. Haeseler's valuable services in remodeling the turret arrangements of the Texas, and in fighting their guns. Under the old arrangement the turret had to be brought to one of two positions for loading and the gun to a particular position. Lieut. Haeseler put in a circular railway with a car that permitted the charge to be brought to any point in the circumference of the turret. A new charge could be prepared while the men were training the gun, and the change reduced the firing time so much as to treble or quadruple the effectiveness of the turret guns. These were valuable services and the men give to Lieut. Haeseler the credit for removing the "hoodoo" from the ship. Attached to the watch chain there is a charm in the shape of a 12-inch miniature gun with a diamond in the muzzle and in the breach. The back of the watch bears the Lieutenant's monogram, and on the front there is a picture of the Texas. On the inside there is this inscription: "To Lieut. F. J. Haeseler by the crew of the battleship Texas for converting this vessel from the 'Old Hoodoo' to the 'New Hero.'"

Lieut. Haeseler, in his response, said that the moment

New Hero."

Lieut. Haeseler, in his response, said that the moment was the happiest in his life, and that the true credit for the work of the gun was not due to him, but to "the men behind the gun."

"It was a Captain's fight," said one of the officers of the Dupont, which lately returned from Santiago, referring to the great battle there. "No commodore or Admiral afloat could have found time to wigwag instructions."

One of the most extraordinary occurrences in the history of sea disasters is the floating of the dead from the Bourgogne for three weeks in masses on the surface of the ocean. The British steamer Londonian, from Boston, reports that on July 30 she passed about twenty bodies of victims of the Bourgogne disaster with life belts on the bodies. The Londonian sent a boat's crew to take off the life belts, after which the bodies sank. Among those thus buried was a passenger named Richard Jacobus, in whose pockets were found a certificate of American citizenship, notes to the amount of \$220, a quantity of other money and a watch. A boat especially sent out from New York also found a large number of the dead.

quantity of other money and a watch. A boat especially sent out from New York also found a large number of the dead.

The introduction of Volunteer officers into the Navy adds a new complication to the already perplexing question of the personnel and will increase the difficulty of securing the much-needed legislation for its improvement. The Volunteer branch embraces—all Presidential appointments—two Commanders, two Lieutenant Commanders, 100 Lieutenants, 90 Junior Lieutenants, 104 Ensigns, 52 P. A. Engineers, and 97 Assistant Engineers, among the officers temporarily commissioned. It now appears that many of these are desirous of retaining their places in the Navy, and in the prospect that the service will be enlarged after the war, they consider that their claims for retention merit consideration. Those of them who have had previous service in the Navy are raising the question of their right to increased pay for service, and it is understood that this will be conceded to them. When it comes to giving them a position in line of promotion in advance of those who came into the service after them, but who have continued in it, there will be some lively discussion.

The fireproof wood question is to be made the subject of still further investigation by a special Board designated by the Secretary of the Navy to assemble at the Washington Navy with instructions to make an exhaustive and comprehensive study of the whole system of treating wood. The Board is directed to examine all processes and determine if any other exists better than that used in treating wood which has been used on some of the smaller vessels of the Navy. The extensive use to which the wood is to be put in the building of new ships has suggested that possibly the Department may find even a better variety than that which has been presented. This Board consists of Lieut. Comdr. Karl Rohrer, president; Naval Constructor Robert B. Dashieli, and Mr. Joseph Westesson, chemist. If there is any known process of fireproofing wood better than that in use t

A Madrid paper counts up the naval losses of Spain as follows: Twelve cruisers of 42,974 tons, two tor-pede boat destroyers, 760 tons, and twenty-one gunboats 4,308 tons; total, 48,042 tons.

It is suggested that the name of John Barry, who is alled the Father of the American Navy, should be iven to one of the new torpedo boats.

The Dolphin was dispatched from Norfolk to over-

take the transport Alamo, upon which Gen. Grant with six companies of the 1st Kentucky Volunteers embarked for Porto Rico, and order her to return. The Dolphin was pushed in the effort and broke her piston rod, and Gen. Grant went on to Porto Rico.

It is proposed to use the principle of wireless telegraphy for exploding mines which would be anchored in the channel without any attachment to the shore. This field of invention looks very attractive but we doubt if it is developed enough even to offer a beginning for application to submarine mines.

Adml. von Knorr. Commander-in-Chief of the German

it is developed enough even to offer a beginning for application to submarine mines.

Adml. von Knorr, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, says that during the approaching autumn and winter the German Navy will be more strongly represented in American waters than at any time since 1891, when Germany took a leading part in the settlement of the Chilian trouble. Five warships—the Geier, Hela, Moltke, Sophie and Nixo, with a total tonnage of 10,500 and carrying fifty-seven guns and 1,534 men—will be kept there. It is amusing to read in the German papers that in consequence of our exhibition of naval strength the German Navy must be increased!

The U. S. S. Bancroft, Comdr. R. Clover, which arrived at Key West, Fla., Aug. 11, had a sharp brush with Spaniards on Aug. 2, while capturing a schooner in Cortes Bay on the south coast of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. The schooner as soon as she recognized the Bancroft ran into shallow water, and an armed launch in command of Lieut. Henry B. Wilson, at once started in pursuit. Before the schooner could be overtaken, she the Bancroft's launch was nearing the shore, she was fired upon by Spanish soldiers, who were driven off by a brisk fire.. An attempt to haul the schooner off failed and she was destroyed. A sloop was brought away but the Spaniards reopened fire, killing Stoker Koulouris. Aug. 4, near the Isle of Pines, the Bancroft launch, this time in command of Enisgn Vogelsang, headed for a Spanish sloop and a schooner, and Spanish troops ashore again opened fire on her, but without effect. The Maple, Lieut. Comdr. Kellogg, who was also near by, returned the fire of the Spaniards, as did also the launch and the enemy retreated. The sloop was destroyed and with wood and charcoal.

IN DEFENCE OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

The very able defence of Admiral Sampson by Capt. Mahan which we published last week covered much the same ground as the more extensively published letter of

Mahan which we published last week covered much the same ground as the more extensively published letter of Secretary Long. In this letter, addressed to a fault-finder, the Secretary said: "Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty."

Mr. Long explains that Admiral Sampson's movement against San Juan, Porto Rico, was only intended as a reconnoissance governed by the express order from the Department "that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort." Cervera's fleet was then afloat and the primal purpose was to meet and crush the ships of the enemy. "There was no intention, at this time, of taking Porto Rico, as the Army was not then ready to co-operate."

The same instructions governed Admiral Sampson's movements at Santiago. "He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the Army. How effectually under this co-operation of the Army. How effectually under this co-operation the result was accomplished, is now a matter of history."

In conclusion the Secretary says: "I can think of the faithful, devoted, patriotic Commander-in-Chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blockading the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his commands; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country."

THE SERVICE ACADEMIES.

THE SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Details of Army officers for duty as instructors at West Point, for the course beginning Aug. 28, are now being considered by the War Department. Like all other military posts at the beginning of the war, West Point was practically stripped of officers for duty with their troops and companies, and now that the cadets will soon take up their studies the Department finds considerable embarrassment in making out the detail of instructors. Many who served last year are now with the troops in Manila, Porto Rico, and some in Cuba, and these cannot be detached now for service at the Academy. The full corps will probably not be completed until early in the autumn, by which time it may be possible to detach some of these officers from active duty who are desired for service at West Point.

Eleven young men have been instructed to report at West Point for entrance examination on Sept. 1. If they meet the requirements they will become members of the new fourth class. None of the candidates is a Presidential appointee.

Adml McNair Superintendent of the Naval Academ.

of the new fourth class. None of the candidates is a Presidential appointee.

Adml. McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has requested the Navy Department to order back to the Academy a number of officers detached from the school for war service. They are needed as instructors for the course beginning Oct. 1 next. Many of them had not served their full terms. Among those officers asked for by Adml. McNair are Lieut. Blue, recently recognized in the promotion of officers, and Lieut, W. F. Fullam.

LETTER FROM SURGEON GENERAL STERN-

BERG.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir: I have the honor to request that a board of sanitary experts may be constituted for the purpose of visiting the various camps within the limits of the United States and in making a searching investigation with refaerence to the cause of the extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in many of these camps. The board to receive detailed instructions from the Surgeon General of the Army and to make a full report as soon as practicable after the completion of their investigations.

I would also recommend that this board be directed while pursuing their investigations to call the attention of the proper authorities to any sanitary conditions existing at the camps visited by them and to make recommendations with a view to their prompt correction.

I recommend the detail of the following medical officers for this duty:

Major Walter Reed, Surg. U. S. A.; Maj. Victor E. Vanghan, Div. Surg., U. S. V.: Major Edward O. Shakespeare, Brig. Surg., U. S. V. Very respectfully, Geo. W. Sternberg.

General Joseph Wheeler, in a letter to a friend, said: "Every General except one has been quite siek, and all the staff officers have had an attack except one native Cuban. The doctors say none will escape, as the sickness which prevails seems to be an acclimatization, but the most serious features are severe relapses." Another part of this letter deserves to be preserved as an answer to the belief which obtained, not only among civilians and Volunteers, but to some extent in the Army, that Santiago was a "soldier's fight" without much general direction: "After the battle of June 24, General Shafter directed me to take command of all the troops on shore. This made it necessary for me to thoroughly examine the country, so as to locate the troops near water, on good ground and in a position favorable for defence. To do this I was much in the hot sun by day, and being without a tent, I was subject to the heavy dew at night. This gave me a fever on the 29th, but by taking large doses of medicine I was up and in a good fix for duty on July 1, and was in the fight all day and arranging trench work near midnight. I have been improving from that time and have not been off duty for a single moment during the campaign."

The English are proposing to enlist and train a body of Chinese to do garrison duty at Wei hai wei. The Chinese showed themselves to be good soldiers under the training of Ward and Gordon, and this small beginning may become the cornerstone of large operations with native Chinese troops.

The Army of General Miles is supplied with Krag-Jorgensens, 20,000 of them having been sent with the

The Army of General Miles is supplied with Krag-Jorgensens, 20,000 of them having been sent with the expedition, and unless smokeless powder is forthcoming for the Springfields, more Krag-Jorgensens may be sent.

oxpedition, and unless smokeless powder is forthcoming for the Springfields, more Krag-Jorgensens may be sent.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has received a dispatch from Lient. Col. James Allen, in charge of the War Department's cable business at Port of Ponce, in which he says that the full capacity of the cable office is taxed at present, and that with the best facilities at hand it is impossible to permit the transmission of long newspaper dispatches.

The Postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, complains of the use of sealing wax on letters sent to that country. The intense heat melts the wax, sticking the envelopes together, addresses on the latter are destroyed, and both envelopes are damaged in pulling them apart.

Who was first on the crest of San Juan Hill? Writes a press correspondent at Santiago: "Men of several regiments claim the honor—whole company there was none that gained the height in advance of Hawkins's brigade. The question of primacy will never be settled, for several regiments—the 6th, 16th, 13th, 9th and 24th Inf.—insist that the laurels belong to them individually. The 6th and 16th were in the brigade of gallant old Hawkins."

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., speaks in

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., speaks in high praise of the excellent work done in Porto Rico by the Signal Corps, under the direction of Col. Allen. Since the American Army landed in Porto Rico Col. Allen has constructed over 100 miles of military telegraph lines. The different divisions of the American Army are in direct communication with one another and each division communder is also in communication with the city of Ponce.

Maj. Heyl, U. S. A., of the Inspector General's I partment, will soon make his annual inspection of t Branch Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. I will visit during his inspection tour all homes, with t exception of Leavenworth, Kan., and those situated the Pacific coast.

the Pacific const.

Sentry duty before Santiago has its humors. Coming to the rear of the camp the corporal, after passing along one post and failing to be challenged, called out, "Where are you? Why don't you challenge?" And a new recruit, etepping out from behind a tree, remarked: "I saw you. I knew you couldn't find me." It seems the Commanding Officer had told him not to expose himself unnecessarily on sentry duty in the enemy's country!

Congressman Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, has revised his estimate of 50,000 men for the Regular Army, and now thinks that 100,000 will be needed. The status of the Regular Army will be one of the important subjects to be determined by the next session of Congress, and during the recess Mr. Hull will frame a measure for submission to his committee as soon as it meets in December, so that early action may be had by the two Houses.

STATUS OF VESSELS BUILDING.

Rapid progress is being made towards the completion of all types of vessels building for the Navy, according to the recent report of Chief Constructor Hichborn. It shows that all of the five battleships except the Wis-consin, building on the Pacific coast, are over half completed, that a majority of the destroyers and torpedo boats will be completed before the close of the year, and that then for the first time the Navy will be in posses-sion of six thirty-knot destroyers which are believed to represent the highest type of their class in the navies of the world. The following table shows the percentage

of the world. The following table shows the percentage of work on each vessel now building:

Battleships.—Kearsarge, 16 knots, 63 per cent.; Kentucky, 16 knots, 62 per cent.; Illinois, 16 knots, 50 per cent.; Alabama, 16 knots, 61 per cent.; Wisconsin, 16 knots, 41 per cent.

Torpedo Boats.—Rowan, 26 knots, 99 per cent.; Dahlgren, 30 knots, 85 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 30 knots, 70 per cent.; Farragut, 30 knots, 95 per cent.; Davis, 225 knots, 96 per cent.; Fox, 22.5 knots, 92 per cent.; Mackenzie, 20 knots, 99 per cent.; Stringham, 30 knots, 45 per cent.; Goldsborough, 30 knots, 19 per cent.; Bailey, 30 knots, 20 per cent. 45 per cent.; Goldsborougn, oo knots, 45 per cent.; Goldsborougn, oo knots, 20 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boat.—Plunger, 8 knots, 78 per Submarine Torpedo Boat.—Plunger, 8 knots, 78 per

Submarine Torpedo Boat.—Plunger, 8 knots, 78 per cent.

Tugs.—No. 6, 12 knots, 35 per cent.

Training Vessel.—Chesapeake, 6 per cent.

The Navy Department does not anticipate placing the Chicago in commission at the New York Navy Yard before Oct. 1 next, by which time she will be ready for service after three years' retirement. Practically a new vessel with her speed increased from sixteen to nineteen knots, equipped with a rapid fire battery, and provided with an entire new set of machinery, she will be one of the most efficient ships of the cruiser class in the Navy. One of the first vessels built when the new Navy was being developed, she will be in her rehabilitated condition one of the best of the unprotected type. Capt. Cooper has been assigned to her command and a number of other officers to man her selected, including Ensign Buck. The Atlanta, which has been overhauling at the same yard for a similar period, will be ready for commission one month later. The Chicago may be assigned as flagship of the fleet that will soon represent the Navy on the European Station.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

G. W. W.—You may be able to procure a copy of the July Navy Register by writing to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. If you cannot get it there write to D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York.

H. B.—The postoffice address of Co. B, 18th U. S. Inf., is Department of Pacific, via San Francisco, Cal.

97H PENN.—The 9th Regt. of Pa. Vols. moved from Mt. Gretna on May 17, via Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Cincinnati (Pennsylvania and Queen & Crescent Lines).

READER.—The address of Capt. A. H. Rus ept., U. S. A., is St. Paul, Minn. sell, Ord.

Dept. U. S. A., is St. Paul, Minn.

E. W. D.—The Secretary of War decided, May 28, 1896, that relative rank as between officers of the same grade commissioned by the Governor of a State or Territory, is to be determined according to date of muster into United States service, and that when such officers have commissions bearing the same date, and were mustered in the same date, their relative rank will be determined, first, by previous length of service in the U. S. Army, Regular or volunteer, or Marine Corps, under commission; and, secondly, in the absence of any such service, by lot.

NAHANT.—In the report of Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, is mentioned the "dash pot" of one of the 12-inch guns. Will you kindly tell me what a "dash pot" is? Answer.—The dash pot is the small hydraulic cylinder with counter return spring which takes up the down thrust of the breech of the gun when fired, and returns it to its original elevation, as recoil cylinder takes up the recoil of the gun and returns it to battery.

J. C. K.—The manufacturers of the Mauser rifles are Fabrique Nationale de Armes de December 19.

J. C. K.—The manufacturers of the Mauser rifes are Fabrique Nationale de Armes de Guerre, Herstal, near Liege, Belgium; and also Ludwig Loewe & Co., Berlin, Germany, You can procure the cartridges from the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

O. A. D.—Write to Navy Department, Washington, D. for circular giving full information as to enlistments in Hospital Corps of the Navy. There has been no batter, the 7th Artillery sent to Santiago.

THE OREGON'S GREAT RUN.

lst Asst. Engr. C. N. Offley gives in a private letter some interesting details of the Oregon's great run from the Pacific to Key West. The conl consumption is given in the following table, showing the number of knots run, the speed of the ship in knots per hour, the consumption of coal and the knots run per ton of coal. The data are taken from the time of getting fairly under way, the time while entering and leaving port being eliminated. The coal, of course, does not include that used while lying in port, but includes coal consumed for all purposes while text.

while at sea:				
Knots	Time, Hours	Speed, Knots per Hour.	Coal, Tons	Knots Run per Ton of Coal.
Bremerton to San	70	- 44 40	004.0	
Francisco 827.7 San Francisco to	72	11.49	221.0	3.74
Callao 4,076.5	371	10.99	962.0	4.24
Callao to Port	210	44.00		
Tamar 2,529.9	212	11.93	785.0	3.22
Port Tamar to Sandy Point 132.0	9	14.55	66.0	2.00
Sandy Point to	4		0010	
Rio de Jnro 2,247.7	223	10.08	657.0	3.42
Rio to				
Bahia 700.0			288.0	* * * *
Bahia to	100		000 0	0 70
Barbadoes 2,229.0	193	11.55	620.0	3.59
Barbaboes to	140	11.86	470 E	3.3
Jupiter 1,683.9	142	11.80	478.5	0.0
Jupiter to Key West 280.0	27	10.37	77.9	3.6
	-	-	-	-
Totals14,706.7			4.155.4	

"Speeds variable. Data unreliable.

The battleship had just come out of dry dock in Bremerton, and the machinery, both engines and boilers, were in excellent condition. Apart from the fine design and build of the engines and the constant care taken of them he considers that the successful run was largely due to the endeavor made to avoid the use of salt water in the boilers. Every leak, however small, in the boilers themselves, in the steam pipes, in the engines or la the condensers has been stopped just as soon as possible, and thus only has it been possible to keep down the amount of water necessary for make up feed to such a point that our evaporators have been able to furnish it, in addition to the water required for all other purposes. The evaporators and distillers have a capacity of 5,000 gallons a day. After reaching Callao "it was evident that war with Spain was inevitable, but war had not yet broken out. However, every precaution was taken to guard against any treachery on the part of Spanish sympathizers. The ordinary number of sentries was doubled and these men were armed with ball cartridges, ammunition was gotten up for the rapid-fire guns, and the steam launches were manned with armed crews and kept patrolling around the ship all night, to warn off and prevent any strange boats from approaching. These precautions were observed whenever we were at anchor in any port during the whole trip." *Speeds variable. Data unreliable.

At the suggestion of General Shafter examinations for transfer from the line to the Ordnance Department have been indefinitely postponed. Under the "reorganization bill" the Ordnance Department gets 12 additional officers. It was the intention to have the examinations for these places on the 22d instant. Many of the Lieutenants serving with the Army in Cuba wish to take the examination for transfer, and in order to give all applicants a chance the examination has been for the present postponed.

Surgeon General Sternberg has appointed a Board of medical officers to make inspections of all the military camps as to their sanitary conditions, water supply, and general health conditions. The Board consists of these officers: Major Walter Reed. Surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon, U. S. V., and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan, and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.

Private Arthur F. Cosby, of Troop K, Rough Riders, who was seriously wounded before Santiago, has been promoted by the President to be an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. He is a son of Pay Director Cosby, of the Navy, and a brother of Lieut. Cosby, Corps of Engineers.

Colonel James Gilliss, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., leaves Governors Island early next week on a short recupera-tive leave. During his absence Col. Kimball will attend to the duties of Chief Quartermaster.

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COLONEL JOHN F. WESTON.

A million and eight hundred thousand complete Army rations were sent to Santiago. Owing to imperfect railroad facilities at Tampa they had to be loaded on to the transports without proper system and nothing could be found when wanted. There was only one lighter to land them on the beach in Cuba and it is difficult to see how those landed could have been carried schore had not land them on the beach in Cuba and it is difficult to see how those landed could have been carried ashore had not Capt. Goodrich, U. S. N., lept the Army two 10-ton houts. At Daiquiri there was an apology for a pier and this was used by the Navy for getting water. There was no pier at Siboney, the surf was heavy and jagged rocks showed near the surface at low tide. Every pound of rations had to be carried through the surf on the backs of naked men. Soldiers were tried at the work of unding the boats, but were not fitted for it. Sixty stevedores, most of whom were from New York, bore the brunt of it, and it was the hardest work they ever did. That Col. J. F. Weston, Asst. Commy. Gen., who was acting as Commissary and Quartermaster, succeeded in accomplishing what he did under the circumstances, is the highest possible tribute to his ability and indefatigable energy. A correspondent of the New York "Sun" says: "At one time Col. Weston got 100,000 rations ahead of the game—that is to say, he piled up so many rations in excess of the demand at the front; but one day it began to blow, the surf ran high and he had to stop operations for three days. Then his pile melted away to 10,000 rations. What would have happened if the blow had been a big storm? On the last day of June he unloaded some officers' stores, including jellies, lime juice, canned soups, and other delicacies which are put on sale. On the evening of July I the wounded began to come in from the battlefield before Santiago, and on July 2 there was a heartrending procession of them. Dr. Lagarde's tents were soon full to overflowing, and he and his surgeons and helpers were kept busy for seveny-two hours amputating limbs, dressing wounds, and bending an ear to the last words of the dying. The officers never got the delicacies Weston had landed; he under the work of any officer whom he recommends for promotion. But for the difficulties with which he had to contend the Army would never have heard of bright had been a failure."

Mnssachusetts pays \$7 per month how those landed could have been carried ashore had not Capt. Goodrich, U. S. N., lept the Army two 10-ton

Massachusetts pays \$7 per month to non-commissioned flicers, soldiers, sailors, or marines mustered into the revice of the United States during the present war as art of the State's quota, or to its credit, to members the Massachusetts Naval Militia mustered into the ervice of the United States, to residents of the State mustered into the Regular Army or Navy or into the folunteer Engineers.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New York has been kept busy and excited this week with the arrivals of our troops from Cuba bound mostly for Montauk Point. There have been, of course, numerous sick and wounded who have been disposed of as satisfactorily as possible, many having received fur-loughs to go to their homes at the expense of the Gov-

ous sick and wounded who have been disposed of as satisfactorily as possible, many having received furloughs to go to their homes at the expense of the Government.

On the Obdam, which arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 5 from Porto Rico, were Capt. Alger, son of Secretary of War Alger; Rajors Mills, son of Senator Mills; Lient. Keim, Wisconsin Vols., and Dr. Brewer. Major Bradley was the Surgeon in charge. She had besides about 47 sick soldiers most of whom belonged to the lat and 2d Wisconsin Inf. The Lampasas, which arrived in New York Aug. 8, had on board 3 medical students, 24 female Red Cross nurses and 2 male nurses. She left 120 sick soldiers at Fort Monroe en route. On the transport Louisiana which reached New York Aug. 6, were Capt. E. Burr, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. C. E. Pellew, Signal Corps; Major C. N. de Salazar, his brother, Lieut. Col. William E. de Salazar, and Capt. Mitchell Ellis, of the staff of General Lacret, the Cuban leader; Lieut. A. T. Weybrecht, Slst Ohio Vols., and W. W. Genella, Quartermaster's Clerk, U. S. A. Lieut. Col., de Salazar, Maj. de Salazar and Capt. Ellis made their way to the American forces at Santiago, reaching there after the city had been surrendered.

On the transports which arrived at Egmont Key, Fla. Aug. 3, were Major W. G. Latimer, Capt. H. Marcotte, Lieut. J. McNaughton; Major Legallon, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav: Lieut. C. P. George, 16th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th U. S. Cav. The body of Lieut, Babecck, 33d Mich., who died at Siboney, was brought on this boat. The transports were quarantined, but the passengers have been sent to their homes as follows: Brig. Gen. Henry M. Dumled, U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.; Col. Charles L. Boynton, 33d Michigan, Port Huron, Mich.; Lieut. Col. L. J. Bogan, 9th Mass., Boston, Mass., since dead; Maj. Henry W. Wessells, 3d U. S. Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Maj. D. B. Wilson, Commissary, North Abington, Mass.; 1st Lieut, James H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cur, Forthor, Mass.; 1st Lieut, Jumes H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cur, Ist Lieut, Mark L. Herse

Vaughan, surgeon in charge; Maj. R. M. Townsend, Commissary and Q. M.; Drs. Cronin, Laurison, Fonde and Lesser; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard (retired), Col. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf.; Maj. William G. Lattimer, 34th Mich.; 1st Lieut, Henry W. Sprague, Signal Corps; Capt. Fred. A. Smith, 12th Inf.; 2d Lleut, Ben Holladay Dorey, U. S. V., Commissary Dept., Tampa; Lieut. F. T. Stetson, 4th Inf.; Lieut. John MacNaughton, Adjt., 34th Mich.; Lieut. Charles P. George, 16th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, 9th Mass.; Maj. W. H. H. Liewellyn, 1st U. S. V. Cav.; Maj. Edwin B. Winans, 34th Mich.; Lieut. Stout, 6th Cav.; William C. Howland, General Howland's secretary; M. G. Burgess, M. D., U. S. A. Among the officers who arrived on the Miami for Montally Policy of the Capt.

U. S. A. Among the officers who arrived on the Miami for Mon-tauk Point were General Joseph Wheeler, Lieut, Joseph Wheeler, Leonard Wilson, secretary of the General; Col. Roosevelt, the officers of the 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., and these officers of the 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., and these officers of the 3d U. S. Cav.: Major Jackson, Lieut. Koester, Lieut, Patterson, Capt. Dodd, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Ripley, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Chitty, Lieut. Thayer and Lieut. Conrad and Chaplain Hart.

CASUALTIES

While en route to Manila to join Major General Merritt's Army, Lieut. Robert David Kerr, Corps of Engineers, died of spinal meningitis. Lieut. Kerr was a graduate of this year No. 5, and was a bright young officer, born in West Virginia.

Major Tilden, 1st California Inf., and Major Meade, 1st Oregon Inf., both at Manila, are reported as down with typhoid fever. It is also stated Lieut. Echols, of the Engineers, is down with either measles or typhoid fever. At the fight near Manila. July 31 about twelve enlisted men were killed, and among the wounded were captain J. A. Loar and Lieut. A. J. Buttermore, 10th Pennsylvania Vols., both slightly; Captain C. W. Hobbs, 3d U. S. Art., slightly left thigh; Capt. E. O. Thompson, K., 4th Ohio, in right wrist on Aug. 8; Lieut, J. C. Byron, 8th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., to General Schwan, wounded in the foot, Aug. 10.

A new and compact field ration has been devised by the Commissary General and will be immediately furnished to the American troops now in Porto Rico. The provisions are put up in such a compact form that a soldier can, with little trouble, carry three days' rations with him while on the march. The bacon is packed in ½-pound cans. Each can being very small and easily carried in the haversack. The hard bread is put up in 1-pound cartons, being sufficient to last a soldier three days. Each man is provided with a small cloth sack with four compartments. In the sack the soldier three ries his sugar, coffee, pepper and salt. The sack is so made that it can be easily rolled to a small size and will occupy very little space in the haversack. General Commissary Eagan says that if this mode of putting up rations proves successful, it will be adopted as the regulation field ration for the Army.

The Italians have a remarkable court of justice for Army and Navy officers which they call the "Fourth Section of the Council of State." Its operation can be judged from the case of Rear Admiral Turi, of the Italian Navy, not having been promoted in due course by the Minister of Marine, has just appealed to the above-mentioned tribunal against the official decision in his case, and the matter is now being investigated. Here is the panaeca for all our official ills and an honorable occupation for retired officers.

The Compendium of General Orders from the A. G. O. amending Army Regulations since their publication in 1895 to July 1, 1898, comes very acceptably to hand. The changes are not so many as of yore, for which no doubt all concerned are thankful, but still there are quite enough to make such a compendium necessary and very useful.

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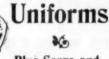
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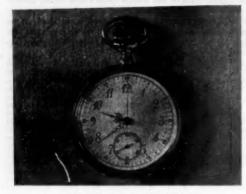
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face silver watch, with split second chronograph, \$80. A mistaken idea is prevalent in regard to timing watches, namely, that they are used only for timing races. They are in great demand by doctors, trained nurses, and by those who have to take scientific observations, notably in warfare for timing projectiles, duration of shot, target practice, etc. They are, in fact, more generally in use to-day than ever before. Timing watches

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slightest fluctuation in the pulse the large second-hand can be stopped and thrown back to the starting point and the pulse taken over again.

Camp life is more pleasant with a bottle of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Prevents ill effects of bad water, Dysentery, etc.

GATCHELL.—Aug. 12, to the wife of 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 5th Art., twin daughters.
FERRY.—At McHenry, Ill., Aug. 13, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. Howard Rand Perry, 17th Inf., U. S. A., a son, Howard Rand Perry, Jr.

MARRIED.

COOKE—DEVEREUX.—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1898, Miss Eleanor Devereux to Capt. Alexander W. Cooke, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., brother of Lieut. W. W. Cooke, 7th U. S. Cav., killed June 25, 1876, in action with Indians in Montana (Custer massacre).

DIED

BOARDMAN.—At Cape San Juan, Aug. 10, 1898, by an accidental gunshot wound, Naval Cadet William H. Boardman. U. S. N.

ELLIOT.—At Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11, 1898, Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., son of Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired.

HARDEN.—At her home, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., on Aug. 14, 1898, Jane Harden (née Campbell), widow of Michael Harden.

HUBERT.—At Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 4, 1898, Capt. Ed. gar Hubert, 8th U. S. Inf.

KETCHUM.—At Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Aug. 12, 1898, apt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d U. S. Inf.

KIMBERLY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 14, 1898, aged 78, Mr. William H. Kimberly, well known in Army and Navy circles.

Navy circles.

KIRKLAND.—At Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 2, 1898, Rear Adml. William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., retired.

KOOPS.—At Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 6, 1898, 1st Lleut. Carl Koops, 10th U. S. Inf.

OTIS.—July 31, 1898, at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., of typhold fever, Joseph Tilford Otis, 1st Sergt, 2d Ark. Vol. Inf., son of the late Col. Elmer Otis, U. S. A., retired, aged 21 years.

WOOD.—At Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 12, 1898, of malarial fever, 2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th U. S. Inf.

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Gen. Samuel Cushing, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and diss Cushing are passing the heated term at Mountain ake Park, Va.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 8.

The Naval Academy is a focal point of great national interest at all periods of the year, but just now it has a new zest in the presence of the Spanish pris-oners, and the incidents that have grown out of it. The oners, and the incidents that have grown out of it. The prisoners have shown an amazing confidence in a hostile city, full of the war spirit, a city that has sent nearly one in every ten of its white inhabitants to the front; the American priests of the prisoners' religion have celebrated masses first for the enemy's dead, afterward for their soldiers, and to-day Naval Constructor terward for their soldiers, and to-day Naval Constructor Hobson came quietly into the city and paid his respects to the man who had befriended him when he was a prisoner, and who now is in the same plight as when Hobson made his acquaintance.

The ceremony of praying for the Spanish dead and asking for the repose of their souls occurred just a month after the battle of July 3, and is known as the "month's mind mass." It was an imposing spectacle. A specially fine choir of young professed students for the Catholic priesthood was brought from Ilchester, a

neighboring college, and they chanted with such angelic voices that the Spanish officers who were generally all attention and fanning, had to peer occasionally into the organ loft whence the harmonious music came. The priests, one of whom was a Spanish chaplain, now a prisoner, were richly robed and mitred.

The next day the ceremony of praying for the dead of the American forces and the repose of their souls was performed with the same elaborate ceremonis. Adml. Cervera and the other Spanish officers attended this mass as they had attended the mass for their own dead. Naval Constructor Hobson spent a few hours here and the meeting between him and Admi. Cervera was like that of a father and son. The Admiral's son answered the call of the bell at his quarters and gave Hobson a warm shake of the hand, and when the gallant Admiral came in he laid his hand on the shoulder of his young American friend, and embraced him with Spanish fervor. When they parted, after nearly an hour Cervera asked Hobson to visit him at his home in Spanish fervor, when they parted, after nearly an hour Cervera heeve have that Hobson was here, but enough did to give him some cheers and many a warm greeting.

Anecdotes of the Spanish prisoners still go the rounds of Annapolis. Adml. Cervera is very fond of flowers and has, on several occasions, visited the floral establishment of Rudolph Kaiser on College avenue, and

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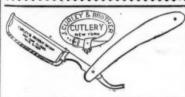


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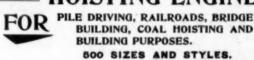
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has ordered flowers there for St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Church.

A large number of satchels and grips have been purchased by Spaniards from several of the stores. When asked what they were going to do with these articles of travel, the Spaniards replied that they were preparing to go home, as peace would surely be declared in a few

to go home, as peace would surely be dead at the days.

Representative Mudd has appointed as a cadet at the Naval Academy Abram Claude, oldest son of Dr. W. C. Claude, now serving as surgeon, with the rank of Marjor, in the 1st Maryland Regiment. Dr. Claude is a sound money Democrat. His son was strongly recommended to Mr. Mudd by Dr. Wash. G. Tuck, of this city.

Capt. Eulate very kindly stood in front of the Naval Academy gate recently while some Baltimore excursionists took a snap shot of him. He also gave them his autograph.

ists took a sump entropy of the spaniards have bought every kind of musical instrument for sale in a Main street music store. One of the prisoners said he wanted them to take to Spain for

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Hiram Stevens Maxim says: "As soon as there was no doubt that war would come, the United States Government communicated with our company by cable, and in a very short time after that we had delivered \$2,000,000 worth of guns and ammunition. The Americans got absolutely everything that there was for sale, and, when the Spanish buyers came, there was nothing for them. It has also been said that the bulk of my business is with Spain, the figures don't show it. Spain

takes about \$300,000 worth a year. We have orders now from the British Government that will cost \$20,000,000 to fill. The principal lesson of the war has been that the skill of the man behind the gun is the main thing. There will be no more fads—nothing of the Vesuvius or ram type. The effective navies must have battleships, armed with high-power guns that have a flat trajectory, and manned by sailors who can shoot straight. The men must be trained and trained through times of peace by actual practice with the big guns, for everything depends upon them. The English naval officers have been astonished by the accuracy of the American workmanship. They are asking themselves if their own men could have done as well, and they have

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already turned their attention to the question of more gractice at target shooting. Another lesson of the war has been that the torpedo boat is not effective, and that torpedoes should not be carried on battleships."

Mr. Maxim proposes to supplant torpedo boats and all rarieties of torpedoes launched from war vessels with the invention which he thus describes in his specifications of "Improvements in Guns and Explosive Projectiles Thereof, Chiefly Designed for Destroying Ships," under date of London (England), May 30, 1885:

"By my invention I provide for throwing from a gun an explosive projectile, which is in effect a torpedo, or in other words I provide for firing a torpedo from a gan. This projectile or torpedo when discharged from the gun will either move along the surface of the water towards the ship to be destroyed, or will be projected with a more or less elevated trajectory through the air so that in descending it will either strike the ship against which it is directed, or will fall into the water before it

reaches the said ship. And my torpedo or projectile is so constructed that, in the latter case, as soon as it enters the water, it will be impelled to rise to, and move along the surface thereof, and then strike the ship. In carrying my said invention into practice, I construct a gun the bore or barrel of which is preferably rifled, and I provide a breech-piece having a chamber or cavity of smaller diameter than the bore of the gun and of surficient length to contain the cartridge or charge. This breechpiece is connected with, and secured to the gun in the usual or any suitable manner so that it can be unscrewed and turned upon a hinge, or otherwise removed, to permit the insertion of the projectile into the gun and then turned back and tightened to close the breech."

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The following correspondence is self-ex-planatory.

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(Signed.) WM. S. PATTEN. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Second Indorsement.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
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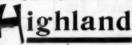
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